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(Continued).

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.



AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
(Quinquennial)

Notes and Estimates of Area and Yield
of

Principal Crops in Hyderabad State
From 1345 to 1349 Fasli
(1935-36 to 1939-40 A.D.)

by

Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc.,
Director of Statistics and Census

Government Central Press
Hyderabad-Deccan
1942

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Second Issue.

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PREFACE.

This second issue of Agricultural Statistics, covering the quinquennium ending May 1940, embodies several new features.

The most important change introduced is in the very basis of estimating outturns. As in the rest of India all our figures of actual outturn also have, necessarily, to be based on the *annawari* estimates received from the Tahsil Offices. These, in turn, are, presumably, based on similar estimates made by numerous village officers. Consequently, if these village *annawari* estimates are, in the end, to be correctly interpreted in terms of actual yields, it is necessary to evaluate them in accordance with the measure which the village officers themselves have in mind a measure which they have inherited through generations upon generations.

Now, it is found that even in years of normal rainfall, the village officers do not report a normal crop as a 16 anna crop. Even while saying that the crop is good, their evaluation on the *annawari* basis, is generally an 8 to 10 anna crop.

And this generally low evaluation of the crop, interpreted on the basis of a 16 anna normal, naturally gave rise to very low figures for actual yields. In some cases, even the figures for actual *exports*, reported by the Railway and Customs Departments were found to be *more* than the figures of outturn calculated from the *annawari* estimates on the 16 anna-normal basis.

After much investigation, carried over a number of years, it is now assumed that our figures for actual yields would be more correct if we link our standard yields with a 12 anna normal instead of a 16 anna normal and this is the important change that has been introduced in all figures after those pertaining to 1345 in the present publication.

To illustrate by an actual example : The normal yield per acre of Maize being 300 lbs in a district, an eight anna crop-estimate prior to 1346 (1936-37) represented a yield

of 150 lbs, while the same 8 anna estimate is now interpreted in this publication as an yield of 200 lbs, here in the light of criticisms which have been forthcoming in regard to these publications of the Statistics Department. The work of this department is essentially to formulate hypotheses based upon the data received from all over the Dominions. As time passes and the village and taluka data supplied by the Revenue Department becomes more and more reliable, these hypotheses too, will become more and more correct.

It is in order to emphasise this conditional accuracy, and to show that all figures published in this Volume are estimates and not actuals, that I have, in this issue, expressed the figures correct only to the nearest thousand wherever feasible.

The estimate of standard yield represents the average outturn on average soil in a year of average character. By order of the Government regular crop cutting experiments are undertaken by Revenue Officers annually on important Crops. The results of these experiments are reported to the Director of Statistics to form the basis after each quinquennium, of the provisional estimate of the yield per acre of principal crops in each district.

About Forest areas the Agricultural Statistics include in addition to the area under the control of the Forest Department the forest areas administered by district Revenue Officers.

A few of the other modifications embodied in this issue might also be mentioned. All figures have been compiled according to the agricultural year ending in the month of Thir (Fasli calendar) corresponding to the end of May. The relevant statistics relating to a particular crop are all grouped together. Each important crop section is preceded by a short note which sets forth succinctly the vernacular and botanical names, seasons and methods of cultivation, geographical distribution and other useful information which is not found compiled together in any other Government publication. Districtwise classification of area, evaluation of production, harvest and market prices, and several maps, charts and diagrams have also been added.

I acknowledge with thanks the help rendered by the Chief Marketing Officer, Dr. Amir Ali, who, apart from being responsible for some of the above modifications, also made available the data contained in the several Agricultural Marketing Survey Reports compiled by his Department.

Mr. Khawja Hamid Ahmed B.A., the crop statistician and Mr. Karimullah of my office have taken great pains in speeding up this publication.

MAZHAR HUSAIN, M.A., B.Sc.,

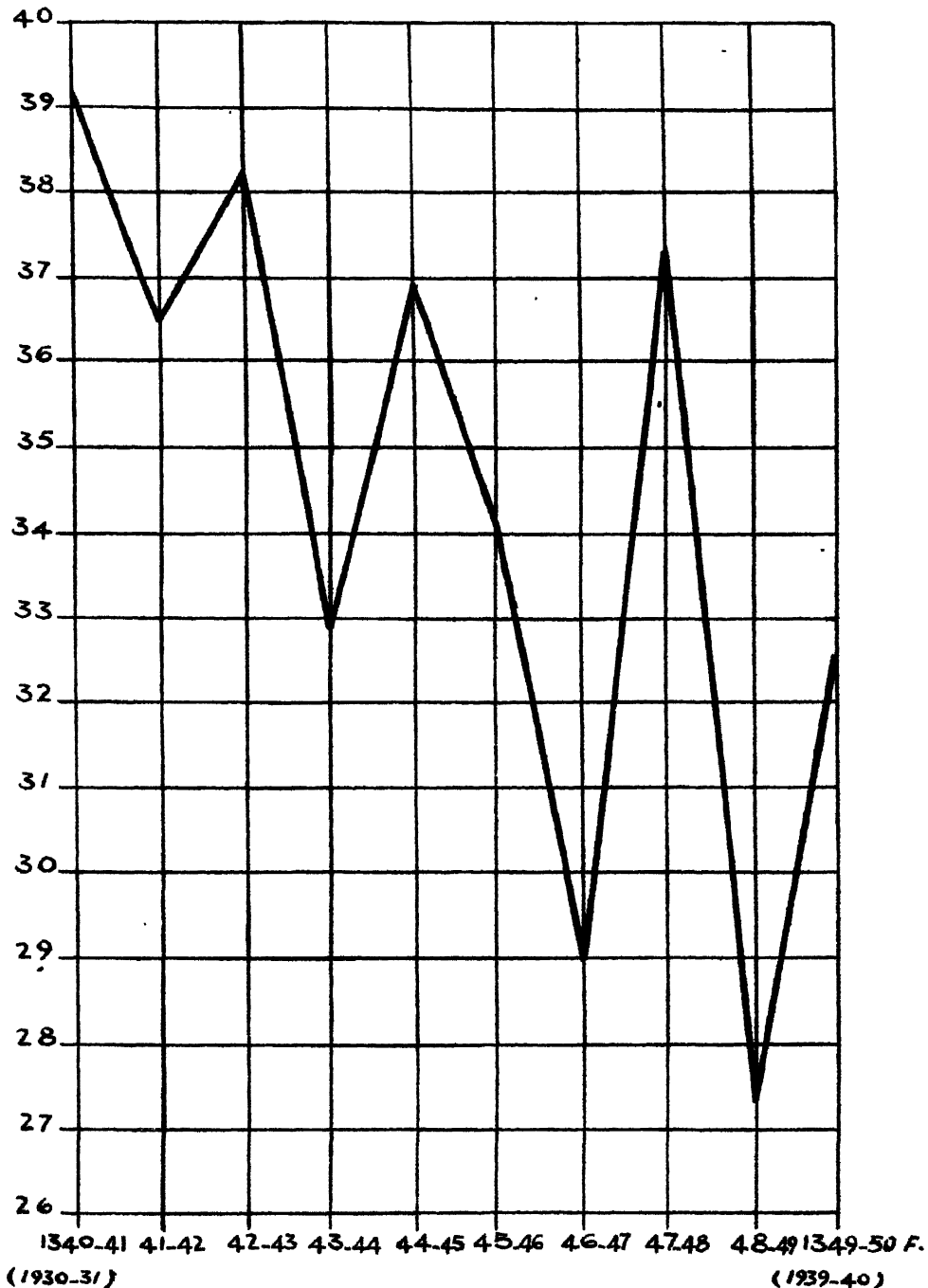
Director of Statistics and Census.

20-4-1351 Fasli.

NO: 2.

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN HYDERABAD DOMINIONS

INCHES FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



I. GENERAL.

No.-1 A.—ACTUAL AND NORMAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS FROM AMARDAD TO THIR (JUNE TO MAY).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years average	Normal 40 years
		1844-45 F.	1845-46 F.	1846-47 F.	1847-48 F.	1848-49 F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hyderabad City ..	30.90	35.18	24.24	27.22	23.88	28	30
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Warangal ..	44.72	45.39	31.31	35.40	39.29	39	36
4	Karimnagar ..	43.85	51.26	31.87	43.73	28.13	40	33
5	Adilabad ..	47.62	54.53	43.06	56.67	33.16	47	39
6	Nizamabad ..	36.70	46.74	36.09	43.28	30.18	39	36
7	Medak ..	38.88	42.85	28.29	43.27	25.09	36	33
8	Baghat ..	28.41	31.88	23.04	28.57	22.80	27	29
9	Mahbub-nagar ..	37.46	28.73	22.89	31.31	28.45	30	26
10	Nalgonda ..	27.03	34.25	20.92	23.61	38.05	29	27
	Telingana ..	38.08	42.20	29.08	38.23	30.72	36	32
11	Aurangabad ..	34.14	26.70	30.92	34.51	24.93	30	27
12	Bir ..	37.06	20.25	24.44	35.03	20.18	27	27
13	Nander ..	36.92	34.70	33.15	47.08	27.81	36	32
14	Parbhani ..	37.50	32.65	33.73	39.63	22.00	33	32
15	Gulbarga ..	32.74	21.47	21.68	32.10	25.07	27	27
16	Osmanabad ..	37.50	21.84	27.63	37.85	21.94	29	29
17	Raichur ..	27.56	20.55	20.34	22.83	27.09	24	22
18	Bidar ..	42.19	30.16	34.63	42.69	23.11	34	30
	Marathwara ..	35.70	26.04	28.32	36.46	24.01	30	28
	Hyderabad State.	36.89	34.12	29.00	37.34	27.36	33	30
	All -India ..	42.39	46.24	43.71	44.11	40.76	43	42

No. 1-B.—STANDARD (NORMAL) YIELD IN POUNDS PER ACRE
NEIGHBOURING

(HYDERABAD NORMAL AS PROPOSED BY

**Normals as supplied by the Agricultural*

Serial No.	Districts	Rice (cleaned) Abi	Rice (cleaned) Tabi	Wheat (Dry)	Barley*	Javar Kharif	Javar Rabi	Bajra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,200	..	300	750	500	..	350
2	Warangal ..	1,100	..	300	..	500	..	350
3	Karimnagar ..	1,100	..	360	..	500	..	350
4	Adilabad ..	800	..	400	..	500	..	350
5	Nizamabad ..	1,200	..	300	750	500	..	350
6	Medak ..	1,200	..	300	750	500	..	350
7	Baghat ..	1,200	..	300	750	500	..	350
8	Mahbubnagar ..	1,200	..	300	750	500	..	350
9	Nalgonda ..	1,100	..	..	..	500	..	350
10	Aurangabad ..	1,100	..	400	350	500	..	350
11	Bir ..	1,100	..	460	350	500	..	340
12	Nandur ..	1,100	..	400	350	500	..	360
13	Parbhani ..	700	..	400	350	500	..	350
14	Gulbarga ..	800	..	300	980	500	..	320
15	Osmanabad ..	800	..	400	980	500	..	320
16	Raichur ..	800	..	300	980	500	..	350
17	Bidar ..	1,100	..	380	980	500	..	350
	Hyderabad State. ..	1,000	..	354	..	500	..	346
	Bombay Presy. ..	1,280	..	575	495	670	..	400
	C.P. and Berar. ..	648	..	540	..	646	..	..
	Madras Presy. ..	1,055	..	..	..	564	..	494
	Mysore State. ..	1,008	..	450	..	..	..	..
	Average for India. ..	988	..	811	1,029	626	..	452

1*

OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT AS COMPARED WITH
PROVINCES

DR. HAROLD MANN, D.Sc., IN 1931)

Department, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Maize* (Dry)	Ragi or Lachna	Savan Rala	Gram (chana) (Dry)*	Tuar	Kulthi*	Mung*	Masur*	Urad*	Lakh*	Sl. No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
550	550	..	500	350	350	300	250	350	350	1
300	..	..	350	300	300	300	..	200	..	2
300	..	..	144	..	96	128	..	..	..	3
300	..	..	288	287	220	222	..	290	300	4
550	550	..	450	450	300	300	300	350	400	5
550	550	..	450	450	350	300	250	350	350	6
550	550	..	450	450	350	300	250	350	350	7
550	550	..	450	450	350	200	..	250	..	8
300	..	..	450	767	350	340	..	..	..	9
450	275	..	375	350	300	450	350	400	400	10
450	275	..	350	325	400	260	..	400	..	11
450	275	..	350	625	..	425	320	800	450	12
450	275	..	480	600	350	400	500	450	650	13
570	566	..	600	530	175	442	..	400	..	14
570	566	..	540	530	300	200	200	200	..	15
570	566	..	540	530	260	270	..	220	..	16
570	566	..	540	530	400	480	500	400	800	17
..	
..	1,060	..	410	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	534	..	..	..	..	..	..
635	947	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,016	..	435	..	45	..	..	..	..
983	972	..	685	815	..	..	..	..	..

No. 1-B.—STANDARD (NORMAL) YIELD IN POUNDS PER ACRE
NEIGHBOURING

(HYDERABAD NORMAL AS PROPOSED BY

**Normals as supplied by the Agricultural*

Serial No.	Districts	Linseed	Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Groundnut (in ped)	Castor (seed)	Niger	Saf flower
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	250	250	..	1,000	250	..	..
2	Warangal ..	..	224	..	1,100	300	..	..
8	Karimnagar ..	..	224	..	1,000	300	..	..
4	Adilabad ..	250	200	..	1,000	250	..	..
5	Nizamabad ..	250	224	..	1,000	250	..	..
6	Medak ..	250	224	..	1,000	200	..	..
7	Baghat ..	250	224	..	1,000	200	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	200	200	..	1,100	300	..	..
9	Nalgonda ..	..	200	..	1,100	300	..	..
10	Aurangabad ..	300	400	..	1,000	200	..	..
11	Bir ..	300	400	..	1,000	200	..	..
12	Nander ..	300	200	..	1,000	200	..	..
13	Parbhani ..	300	300	..	1,000	200	..	..
14	Gulbarga ..	300	400	..	1,000	200	..	..
15	Osmanabad ..	300	400	..	1,000	200	..	..
16	Raichur ..	300	250	..	1,000	200	..	..
17	Bidar ..	300	300	..	1,000	200	..	..
	Hyderabad State ..	269	278	..	1,000	238	..	..
	Bombay Presy. ..	360	400	625	1,150	..	..	..
	C.P. and Berar ..	215	210	..	..	400	..	..
	Madras Presy. ..	..	301	..	1,120	231	..	..
	Mysore State ..	..	411	..	..	..	..	..
	Average for India ..	408	258	539	..	..	..	..

OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT AS COMPARED WITH PROVINCES—(concl'd).

DR. HAROLD MANN, D.Sc., IN (1931).

Department, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Turneric* (cured)	Ginger	Onion	Garlic	Dry chillies* (unirrigated)	Dry chillies (irrigated)	Sugar-cane (Cane)	Sugar cane (Gur)	Cotton (Lint)	Tobacco (Cured)	Sl. No.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
..	6,000	70	750	1
3,000	4,500	80	1,100	2
3,000	4,500	80	1,100	3
3,000	4,000	80	750	4
1,250	450	..	..	6,000	70	750	5
1,250	450	..	..	6,000	70	750	6
1,250	450	..	..	6,000	70	750	7
1,250	450	..	..	4,500	75	750	8
3,000	4,500	70	750	9
1,350	350	..	..	4,500	100	750	10
1,350	350	..	..	4,500	80	750	11
1,350	350	..	..	4,500	75	750	12
1,350	350	..	..	4,500	80	750	13
1,900	540	..	..	4,500	80	750	14
1,900	540	..	..	4,500	70	750	15
1,900	540	..	..	4,500	80	750	16
1,900	540	..	..	7,000	75	750	17
..	4,907	77	791	
..	6,950	102	..	
..	3,390	102	..	
..	6,380	87	1,203	
..	3,639	44	..	
..	2,956	110	1,179	

No. I.C.—SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

(N.B.— (1) IS TERMED KHARIF OR RABI ACCORDING TO THE TIME OF ITS HARVEST).

Serial No.	Crops	SEASON OF		Where mainly grown
		Sowing	Harvesting	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice .. Abi or Winter crop .. Tabi or Summer .. crop.	June to July. Jan. to Feb.	Nov. to Dec. Apr. to May	Telingana District mainly. do do
2	Wheat .. Rabi or Spring crop	Sept. to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	Marathwara District mainly.
3	Jawar. Kharif ..	June.	Nov. to Jan.	Dominions ; in deep red to light soils.
	Rabi ..	Sept. to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	do do black soils.
4	Bajra (Kharif) ..	June.	Oct. to Nov.	do do Shallow soils.
5	Barley (Rabi) ..	Sept. to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	Under irrigation where available.
6	Maize (Kharif) .. ,, Irrigated(Rabi)	June Nov. to Dec.	Aug. to Sept. Mar. to Apr.	Dominions. Karimnagar Dist. under irrigation.
7	Gram (Rabi) ..	Sept. to Oct.	Jan. to Feb.	Dominions in deep black soils
8	Ragi (Kharif) ..	June	Oct.	Telingana in soils where slight irrigation is available.
9	Tuar (Rabi) ..	June	Feb. to Mar.	Dominions in black cotton soil.
10	Mung (Kharif) ..	June	Sep.	do do do
11	Lentiles (Rabi) ..	Sept. to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	do do do
12	Linseed ..	Sept.	Jan. to Feb.	Marathwara in deep black soils.
13	Sesamum .. Kharif or Autum ..	June	Sept. to Oct.	Telingana mostly.
14	Groundnut .. Kharif or autumn ..	June	Nov. to Dec.	Dominions.
15	Castor .. Rabi or Spring ..	July to Aug.	Feb. to Mar.	Telingana mostly in light and red soils with no stagnation.
16	Rape & Mustard .. Rabi or Spring ..	Sept.	Jan.	Marathwara in deep black soils
17	Safflower (Rabi) ..	Sept.	Jan. to Feb.	do do lines in Jawar.
18	Cotton (Kharif) .. Do (Rabi) ..	June Sept.	Nov. to Jan. Mar. to Apr.	Dominions. Black soil areas affected by N. E. Monsoon.
19	Sugarcane (Salee) .. Do (adsalee) ..	Jan. to Feb. June to July	Dec. to Jan. ..	Dominions under irrigation Oct. next year : 18 months, crop
20	Tobacco (Rabi) ..	Aug. (seed-bed) (Sept. trans- planting).	Mar. to Apr.	Near villages throughout the Dominions. & as field crop in black cotton soils.
21	Chillies (Kharif & Rabi).	Trans : July to Aug.	Feb. to Mar.	Deep black soil.
22	Turmeric (Rabi) ..	June to July	Feb. to Mar.	Under irrigation : Medium black.
23	Onions (Rabi) ..	Sept. to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	do do do do
24	Garlic (Rabi) ..	Sept. to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	do do do do

No. 1-D.—SEASONS OF SOWING AND
HARVESTING.

Telingana.

Srl. No.	Crops	Sowing season	Harvesting season
1	Kharif ..	27th Thir to 7th Shahrewar. 1st June to 13th July	13th Azur to 23rd Dai. 18th October to 27th November.
2	Abi ..	11th Amardad to 4th Mehir. 16th June to 9th September.	13th Azur to 7th Bahman. 18th October to 10th December.
3	Rabi ..	16th Aban to 25th Azur. 21st September to 30th October.	13th Farwardi to 8th Ardibehisht. 14th February to 12th March.
4	Tabi ..	21st Bahman to 29th Isfandar. 24th December to 31st January.	18th Khurdad to 27th Thir. 22nd April to 1st June.

Marathwara.

5	Kharif ..	27th Thir to 24th Amardad. 1st June to 29th June.	30th Aban to 10th Dai. 5th September to 14th November.
6	Rabi ..	6th Aban to 10th Dai. 11th September to 14th November.	4th Isfandar to 12th Farwardi. 6th January to 13th February.

No. 2-A.—GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

Serial No.	Districts	Total area	Area for which no return exists	Forest
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hyderabad City ..	34	..	..
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,598	..	112
3	Warangal ..	5,084	..	1,375
4	Karimnagar ..	3,662	..	613
5	Adilabad ..	4,668	..	2,079
6	Nizamabad ..	2,090	..	216
7	Medak ..	1,781	..	182
8	Bughat ..	266	..	29
9	Mahbubnagar ..	3,409	..	615
10	Nalgonda ..	3,871	..	269
11	Aurangabad ..	3,976	..	187
12	Bir ..	2,644	..	33
13	Nander ..	2,498	..	138
14	Parbhani ..	3,280	..	96
15	Gulbarga ..	4,464	..	152
16	Osmanabad ..	2,257	..	..
17	Raichur ..	4,243	..	79
18	Bidar ..	3,107	..	10
	Total for 1939-40 ..	52,927	..	6,185
	„ 1938-39 ..	52,927	4,298	6,399
	„ 1937-38 ..	52,927	7,666	6,399
	„ 1936-37 ..	52,927	7,666	6,383
	„ 1935-36 ..	52,927	7,666	6,325

NO: 3.

1349 F.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE TOTAL AREA IN 1939-40

TOTAL AREA OF HYDERABAD STATE 52926720 ACRES = 82698 SQ MILES

TOTAL POPULATION OF HYDERABAD STATE IN 1931 = 14436148

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS



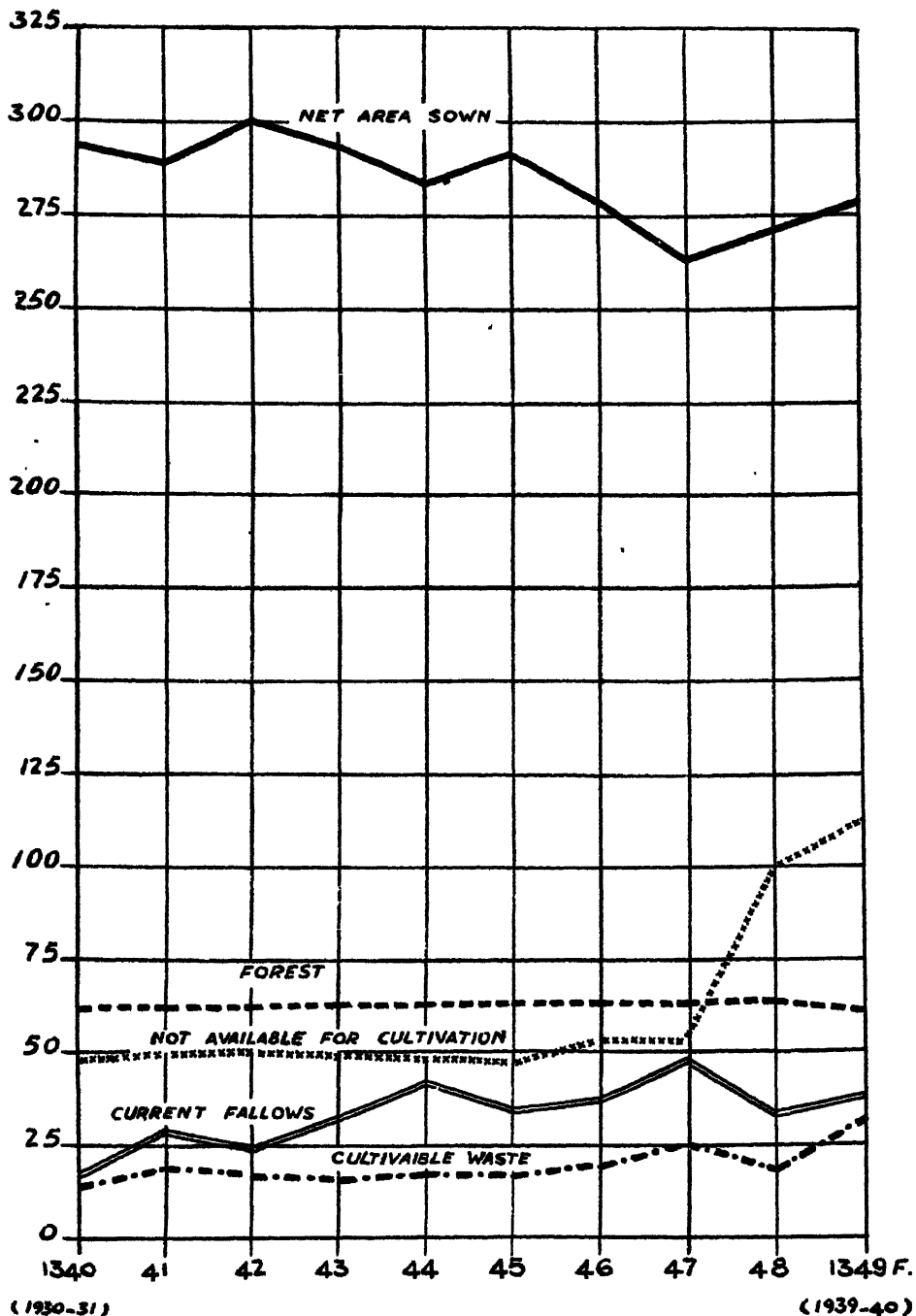
S. MAHMOOD

NO: 4.

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AREA

ACRES IN
LAKHS

1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



OF AREA (FIGURES IN THOUSAND ACRES).

Not avail- able for cultivation	Culturable waste other than fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Irrigated area (net)	Total gross area of crops irri- gated.	Serial No.
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
34	..	..	..	..	..	1
292	132	266	791	56	87	2
1,143	200	754	1,613	179	240	3
1,249	174	111	1,514	208	236	4
854	156	180	1,399	72	91	5
916	160	85	713	104	161	6
561	247	98	693	102	130	7
34	19	65	119	10	17	8
807	375	165	1,447	133	185	9
849	512	241	2,001	167	198	10
821	158	208	2,601	61	88	11
237	191	220	1,964	34	51	12
386	53	57	1,914	61	86	13
491	41	208	2,443	55	84	14
1,034	340	360	2,577	61	88	15
203	99	122	1,323	52	66	16
588	187	494	2,395	34	53	17
704	230	243	1,921	33	49	18
11,158	3,274	3,877	23,433	1,427	1,910	
9,952	1,886	3,387	27,054	1,531	2,163	
5,237	2,509	4,744	26,372	1,593	2,185	
5,234	1,970	3,732	27,941	1,560	2,139	
4,720	1,623	3,453	29,133	1,443	1,862	

No. 2-B.—AREA UNDER

(Figures in

Serial No.	Crops			<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>
				1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.
1	2			3	4	5
1	Rice	..	..	1,064	1,185	962
2	Wheat	..	..	1,247	1,368	1,356
3	Barley	..	..	36	14	13
4	Jawar	..	..	8,799	9,380	8,480
5	Bajra	..	..	2,198	2,354	2,108
6	Ragi	..	..	307	311	71
7	Maize	..	..	675	678	651
8	Gram	..	..	1,272	1,230	1,255
9	Other Cereals and Pulses	..	..	3,395	2,220	2,230
10	Sugar-cane	..	..	59	59	30
11	Other food crops	..	..	402	..	..
12	Fruits and vegetables	..	..	705	682	506
	Total	..	..	20,159	19,426	17,662

FOOD CROPS.

thousand acres).

1938-39 1348 F.	1939-40 1349 F.	5 YEAR'S AVERAGE				Serial No.
		1931-1935	P.C. of total gross area sown	1936-40	P.C. of total gross area sown	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
1,095	961	1,055	3.66	1,043	3.80	1
1,250	1,159	1,260	4.37	1,276	4.51	2
13	4	33	0.11	16	0.06	3
9,115	10,411	9,227	32.06	9,237	32.67	4
1,924	1,619	2,010	7.90	2,040	7.24	5
17	25	560	1.98	135	0.51	6
647	579	723	2.48	645	2.28	7
1,252	945	1,186	4.20	1,193	4.21	8
3,204	3,183	3,558	12.36	2,846	10.05	9
31	45	41	0.14	45	0.16	10
..	..	524	1.82	402	2.60	11
490	694	494	1.71	615	2.17	12
19,038	19,625	20,671	72.83	19,498	67.45	

No. 2-C.—AREA UNDER

(Figures in

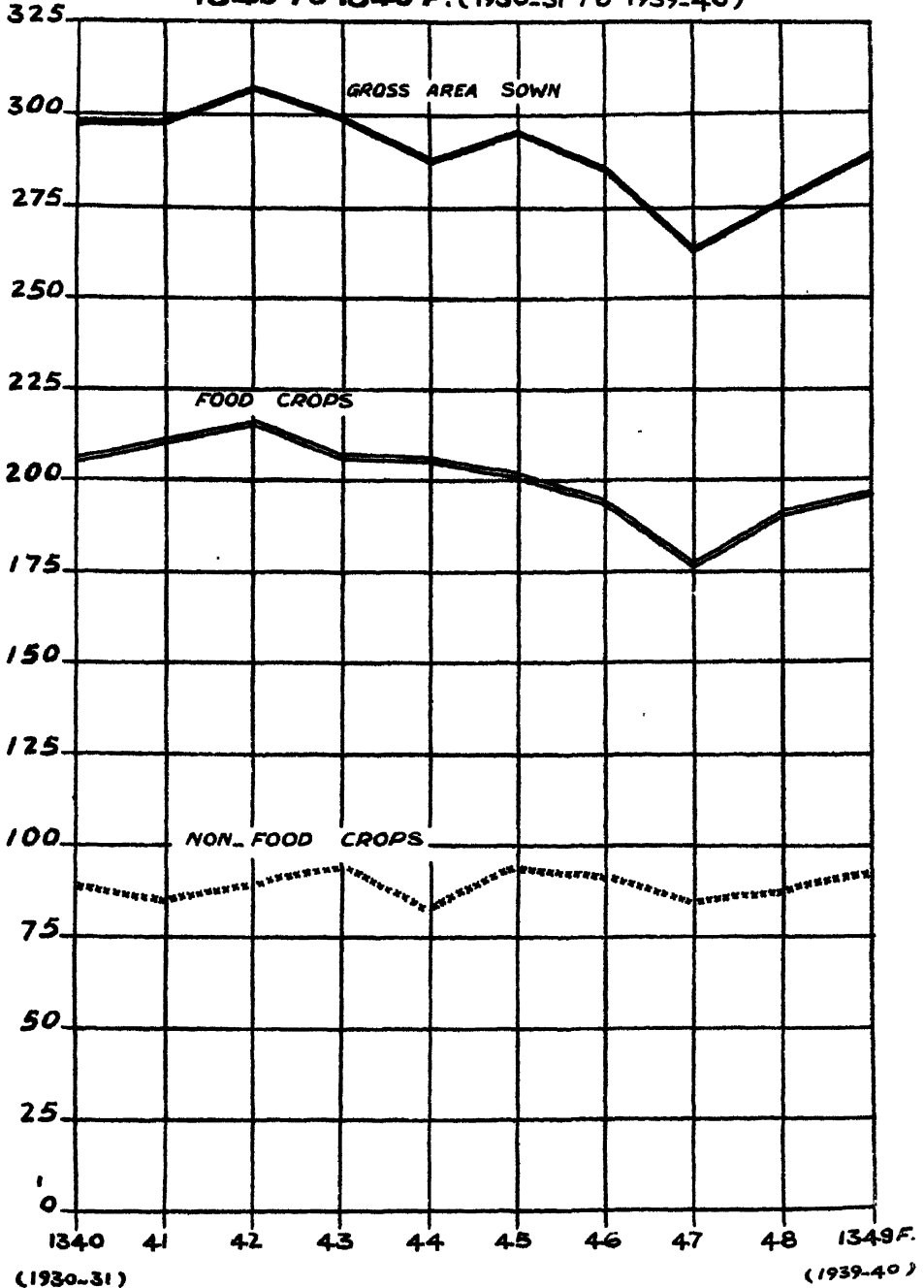
Serial No.	Crops	1935-36 1945 F.	1936-37 1946 F.	1937-38 1947 F.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Linseed	416	512	471
2	Sesamum	588	560	548
3	Rape and mustard	13	25	9
4	Groundnut	1,059	1,063	1,438
5	Castor	834	818	520
6	Other oil seeds	562	569	595
7	Cotton	3,698	3,288	3,563
8	Sunn	69	50	51
9	Other fibres .. ..	..	14	53
10	Indigo	1	1	1
11	Tobacco	72	72	63
12	Fodder crops	1,183	1,334	468
13	Condiments & spices	763	721	537
14	Other non-food crops	133	57	..
	Total	9,891	9,084	8,317

NO: 5.

**PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROSS AREA CULTIVATED
AND THE AREA UNDER FOOD & NON-FOOD CROPS**

LAKHS OF ACRES

1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



NON-FOOD CROPS.

thousand acres).

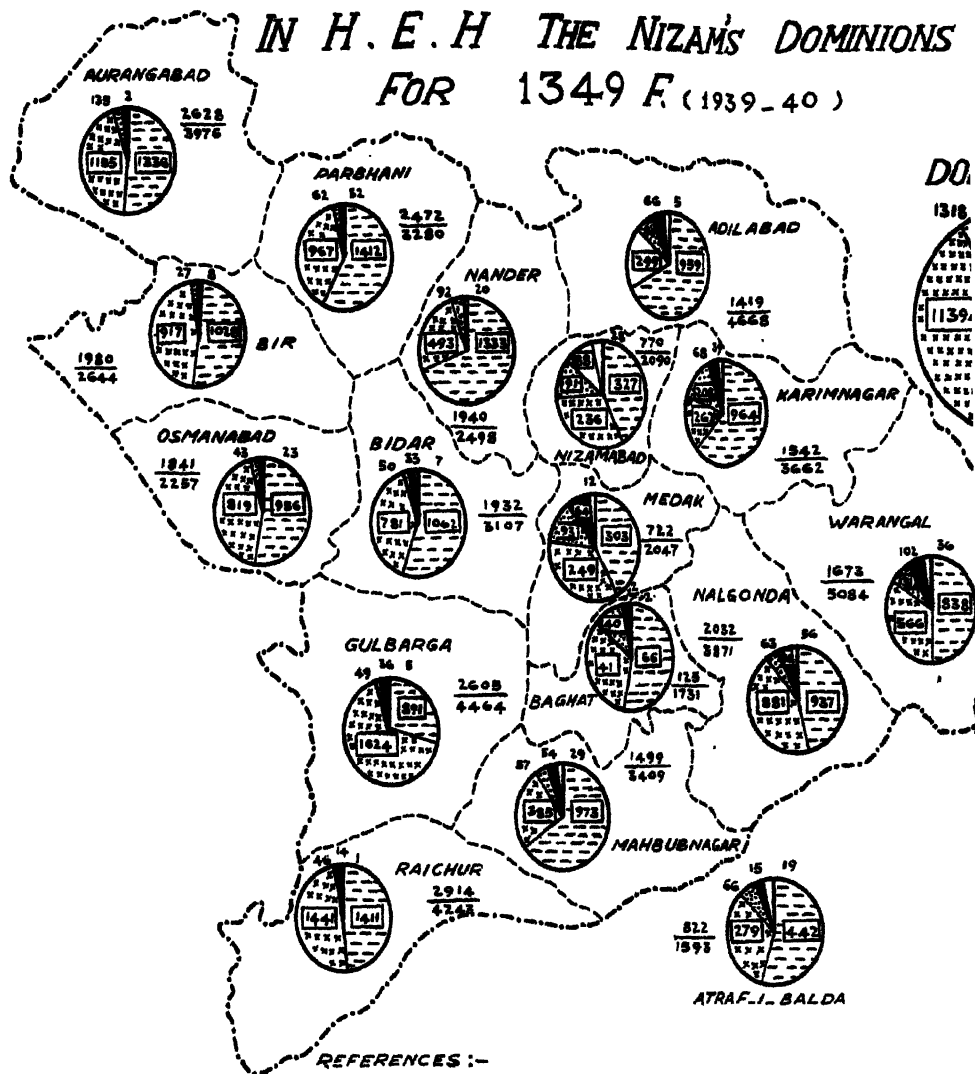
<u>1938-39</u> <u>1848 F.</u>	<u>1939-40</u> <u>1849 F.</u>	5 YEARS' AVERAGE				Serial No.
		1931-1935	P.C. of total gross area sown	1936-40	P.C. of total gross area sown	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
488	526	318	1.10	447	1.72	1
461	548	548	1.93	541	1.92	2
9	12	11	0.03	14	0.05	3
1,622	1,959	986	3.42	1,426	5.08	4
800	671	772	2.84	729	2.73	5
707	546	477	1.66	596	2.33	6
3,497	3,731	3,515	12.21	3,555	12.57	7
77	48	74	0.26	59	0.21	8
68	83	46	0.15	48	0.15	9
..	1	2	..	1	..	10
71	81	77	0.26	72	0.26	11
247	446	1,628	5.65	736	2.60	12
593	623	66	0.23	522	1.80	13
..	..	240	0.83	409	0.13	14
8,640	9,280	8,760	30.63	9,350	31.77	

No. 2-D.—KHARIF, RABI, BAGHAT, ABI AND TABI AREAS IN 1939-1940 (1349 FASLI).

(FIGURES IN THOUSAND ACRES).

Sl. No.	Districts	Total district area	Net area cropped	GROSS CROPPED AREA					
				Kharif	Rabi	Baghat	Abi	Tabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hyderabad City	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,593	791	442	379	60	16	19	822
3	Warangal ..	5,084	1,613	838	566	131	102	36	1,673
4	Karimnagar ..	3,662	1,514	964	262	208	68	39	1,542
5	Adilabad ..	4,668	1,399	959	299	90	66	5	1,419
6	Nizamabad ..	1,781	713	330	234	92	88	27	770
7	Medak ..	2,090	693	303	249	93	64	12	722
8	Baghat ..	266	119	67	41	13	2	2	125
9	Mahbubnagar ..	3,408	1,447	973	386	57	54	29	1,499
10	Nalgonda ..	3,871	2,001	937	881	63	94	56	2,031
	Telingana ..	26,457	10,290	5,813	3,297	813	554	225	10,603
11	Aurangabad ..	3,976	2,601	1,336	1,155	135	2	..	2,629
12	Bir ..	2,645	1,964	1,028	917	27	8	..	1,980
13	Nander ..	2,498	1,914	1,333	493	92	20	1	1,940
14	Parbhani ..	3,280	2,443	1,412	967	62	33	..	2,472
15	Gulbarga ..	4,464	2,577	891	1,624	50	36	4	2,605
16	Osmanabad ..	2,257	1,828	956	819	43	23	..	1,841
17	Raichur ..	4,243	2,805	1,411	1,441	46	14	1	2,913
18	Bidar ..	3,107	1,921	1,062	781	50	33	7	1,932
	Marathwara ..	24,470	18,143	9,429	8,197	505	169	13	18,312
	Hyderabad State 1939-40 ..	52,927	28,433	15,242	11,394	1,318	723	238	28,915
	1938-1939 ..	52,927	27,941	15,199	9,424	1,169	878	70	26,740
	1937-1938 ..	52,927	29,133	14,644	9,281	1,192	886	107	26,110
	1936-1937 ..	52,927	27,941	15,546	10,351	1,413	787	186	28,283
	1935-1936 ..	52,927	29,133	17,516	9,527	1,439	901	163	29,546

AREA UNDER KHARIF RABI ETC: IN H. E. H THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS FOR 1349 F. (1939-40)



C. H. H. H. H.

No. 2-E.—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1939-1940 (1340 FASLI).

(FIGURES IN THOUSAND ACRES).

Serial No.	Districts	Total area	CULTIVATED AREA		UNCULTIVATED AREA		Forest area
			Net area sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallows	Not available for cultivation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad City	.. 34	..	..	..	34	..
2	Baghat ..	.. 266	119	65	19	34	29
3	Atraf-i-Balda ..	.. 1,593	791	266	132	292	112
4	Warangal ..	.. 5,084	1,612	754	100	1,143	1,375
5	Karimnagar ..	.. 3,662	1,514	111	174	1,249	614
6	Adilabad ..	.. 4,668	1,399	180	156	834	2,078
7	Medak ..	.. 1,781	693	98	247	361	182
8	Nizamabad ..	.. 2,090	713	85	160	916	216
9	Mahbubnagar ..	.. 3,408	1,447	165	375	807	615
10	Nalgonda ..	.. 3,871	2,001	241	512	848	289
	Telingana	.. 26,458	10,289	1,965	1,975	6,738	5,490
11	Aurangabad ..	.. 3,976	2,601	208	157	821	187
12	Bir ..	.. 2,644	1,965	220	191	237	33
13	Nander ..	.. 2,498	1,915	57	53	336	137
14	Parbhani ..	.. 3,280	2,443	208	42	491	96
15	Gulbarga ..	.. 4,464	2,577	361	340	1,084	152
16	Osmanabad ..	.. 2,257	1,828	122	99	208	..
17	Raichur ..	.. 4,243	2,895	493	187	589	79
18	Bidar ..	.. 3,107	1,921	243	229	704	10
	Marathwara	.. 26,469	18,144	1,912	1,299	4,419	695
	Hyderabad State 1939-1940 ..	.. 52,927	28,433	3,877	3,274	11,158	6,185
	1938-39 ..	.. 52,927	27,054	3,386	1,836	9,952	6,399
	1937-38 ..	.. 52,926	26,372	4,744	2,509	5,237	6,399
	1936-37 ..	.. 52,927	27,941	3,732	1,970	5,234	6,388
	1935-36 ..	.. 52,927	29,133	3,458	1,623	4,721	6,325

No. 2-F. AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN ACRES, 1939-40 (1349 FASLI).

(FIGURES IN THOUSAND ACRES).

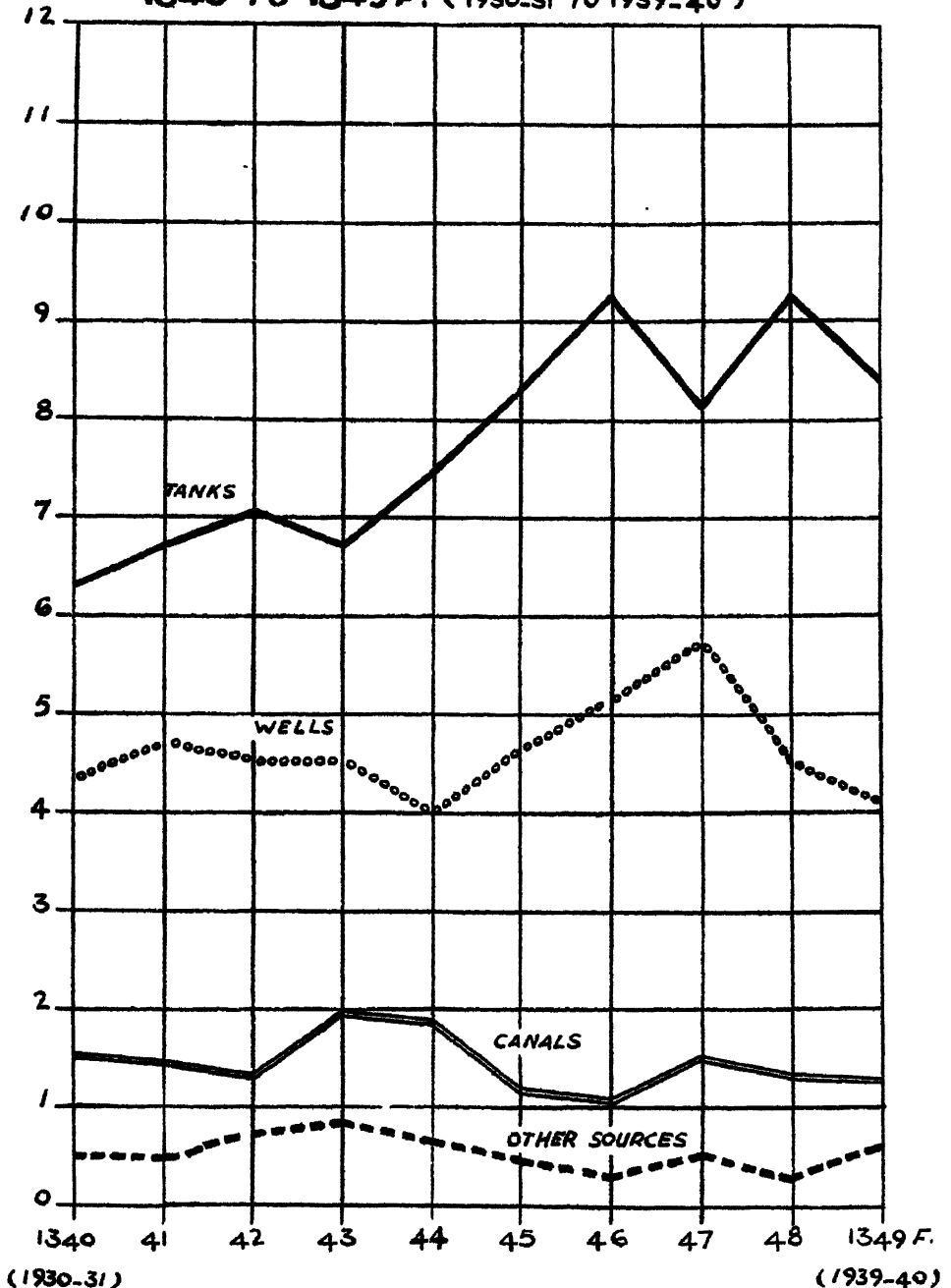
Sl. No.	Districts	Net area sown	AREA IRRIGATED							
			By canal		By Tanks	By Wells	By Other Sources	Total net area irrigated	Total gross area irrigated	P.C. of net area irrigated to total net area sown
			Govt.	Private						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	791	..	..	42	13	1	56	87	7.08
2	Warangal ..	1,613	9	4	150	16	1	179	240	11.09
3	Karimnagar ..	1,514	11	1	143	39	14	208	236	13.74
4	Adilabad ..	1,399	1	..	66	1	3	72	91	5.14
5	Nizamabad ..	713	46	..	52	3	2	104	161	14.53
6	Medak ..	693	20	..	66	11	5	102	130	14.72
7	Baghat ..	119	..	..	7	3	1	10	17	8.40
8	Mahbubnagar ..	1,447	2	..	92	31	8	133	185	9.10
9	Nalgonda ..	2,001	17	..	108	37	5	167	198	8.34
10	Aurangabad ..	2,601	..	..	..	60	1	61	88	2.34
11	Bir ..	1,964	..	..	5	29	7	34	51	1.73
12	Nander ..	1,914	..	1	47	9	4	61	86	2.36
13	Parbhani ..	2,443	..	..	..	55	..	51	84	2.08
14	Gulbarga ..	2,577	..	..	41	15	5	61	88	2.36
15	Osmanabad ..	1,828	..	..	..	50	2	52	66	2.84
16	Raichur ..	2,395	3	6	14	8	4	34	53	1.17
17	Bidar ..	1,921	..	..	7	30	..	38	49	1.97
	Hyderabad State ..	23,433	111	12	340	410	54	1,427	1,910	5.02
	1933-39 ..	27,054	125	11	923	443	23	1,530	2,163	5.65
	1937-38 ..	26,372	142	12	815	576	43	1,593	2,185	6.04
	1936-37 ..	27,941	91	13	922	507	22	1,560	2,139	5.53
	1935-36 ..	29,133	83	34	930	461	40	1,443	1,862	4.97
	5 years' average 1936-40 ..	27,737	110	17	836	430	374	1,512	2,050	5.44
	1931-1935 ..	29,731	30	75	726	446	61	1,333	1,651	4.67

NO: 7.

PROPORTION OF NET AREA IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT SOURCES

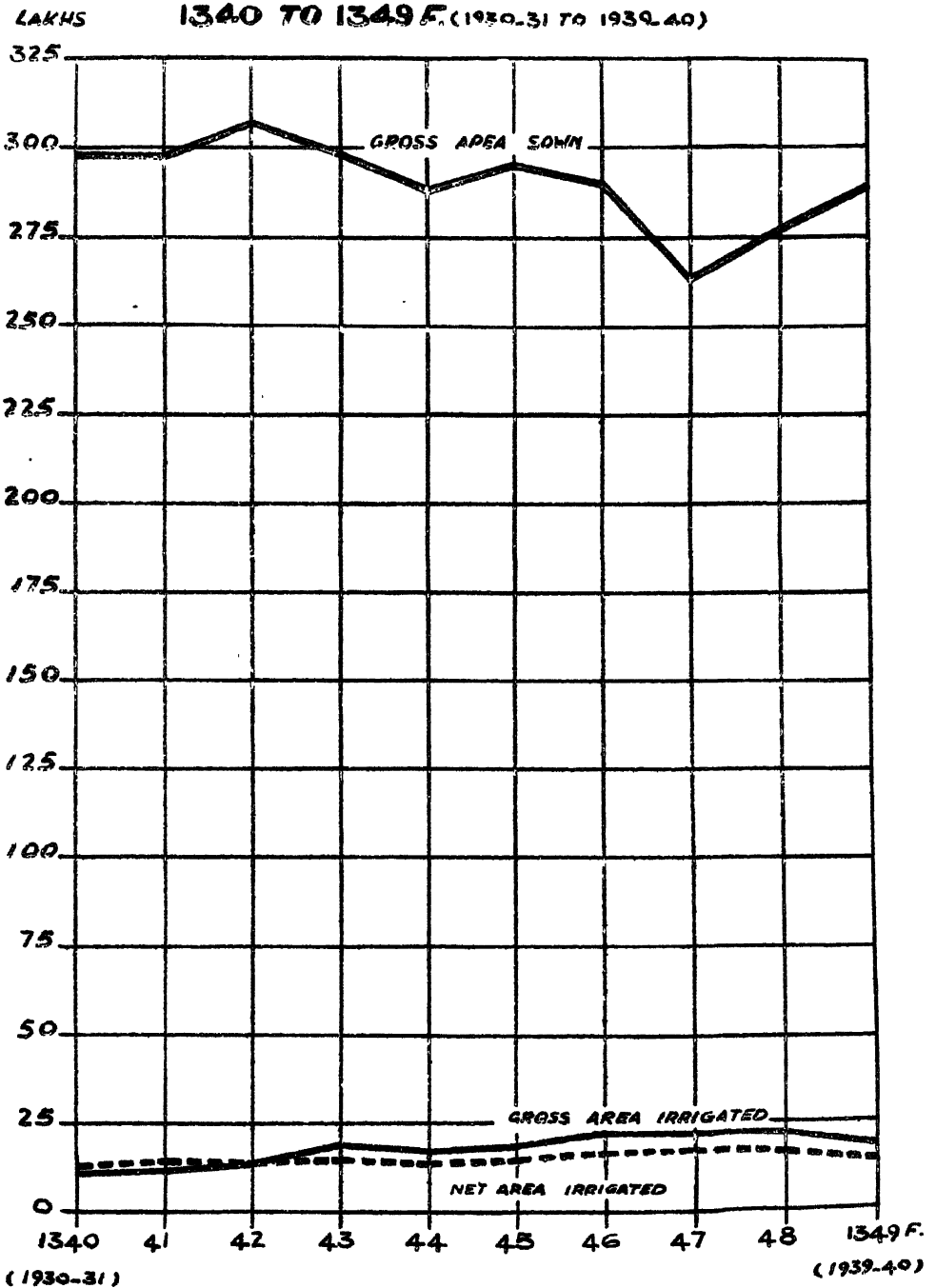
LAKHS

1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



NO: 8.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROSS AREA CULTIVATED AND THE PORTION IRRIGATED



No. 2-G.—GROSS AREA OF CROPS

Serial No.	Districts	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jawar
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Atraf-i-Balda	23,819	2,654	828	..
2	Warangal	1,25,138	84	82	..
3	Karimnagar	99,277	1,298	..	..
4	Adilabad	45,395	..	..	..
5	Nizamabad	1,12,870	3,416	..	..
6	Medak	75,451	3,225	88	..
7	Baghat	4,362	274	200	..
8	Mahbubnagar	75,440	1,225	10	..
9	Nalgonda	7,50,572	191	15	..
	Telingana	7,12,324	12,367	1,223	..
10	Aurangabad	1,128	..	..	..
11	Bir	2,321	..	..	..
12	Nander	4,175	..	173	..
13	Parbhani	13,736	..	350	..
14	Gulbarga	32,535	..	1,293	..
15	Osmanabad	100	..	313	..
16	Raichur	12,648	..	3	..
17	Bidar	15,229	..	355	..
	Marathwara	81,872	..	2,487	..
	Hyderabad State				
	1939-40 (1349 F.) ..	7,94,196	12,367	3,710	..
	1938-39 (1348 F.) ..	9,60,694	8,844	12,607	..
	1937-38 (1347 F.) ..	10,28,078	10,105	13,831	49,593
	1936-37 (1346 F.) ..	10,42,572	10,987	13,811	..
	1935-36 (1345 F.) ..	9,71,271	82,862	35,612	1,73,447

IRRIGATED DISTRICTWAR IN 1939-40 (1949 F.)

Maize	Other cereal and pulses	Sugarcane	Other foodcrops	Cotton	Other non- foodcrops	Total gross area of Irrigated crop	Serial No.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
2,157	1,198	739	46,801	..	9,339	87,035	1
8,339	62	45	27,291	..	78,843	2,39,884	2
54,289	..	252	25,307	..	55,275	2,35,698	3
3,808	15	342	11,625	..	29,926	91,111	4
3,358	2	13,217	24,686	..	3,424	1,60,973	5
5,908 ¹	97	1,438	12,364	..	31,553	1,30,124	6
42	132	23	10,923	..	664	16,620	7
1,218	688	3,381	41,604	..	61,423	1,85,019	8
1,684	34	66	26,252	..	18,945	1,97,759	9
80,803	2,228	19,503	2,26,333	..	2,39,392	13,44,223	
1,236	..	3,457	78,611	..	3,921	88,403	10
851	..	1,381	17,528	..	28,575	50,656	11
2,246	..	785	68,892	..	9,542	85,813	12
1,174	..	1,857	48,007	..	19,231	84,355	13
3,442	167	819	24,249	..	25,999	88,504	14
1,418	..	5,284	23,724	..	34,814	65,653	15
2,132	131	4,162	20,806	..	12,784	52,666	16
2,599	5	7,435	16,446	..	7,563	49,632	17
15,148	303	25,180	2,98,263	..	1,42,429	5,65,682	
95,951	2,531	44,683	5,24,646	..	4,31,821	19,09,905	
64,684	1,678	31,433	4,90,233	..	5,93,118	21,63,391	
48,768	7,133	29,610	4,61,647	..	5,36,467	21,85,172	
6,719	3,101	58,611	6,82,126	..	3,20,752	21,38,679	
1,48,819	64,885	58,505	2,08,604	..	26,073	17,69,578	

No. 2-H.—AVERAGE NET AREA SOWN. 1935-36 to 1939-40 (1935-1940)

(FIGURES IN THOUSAND ACRES).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,052	965	785	646	791	1,142	848
2	Warangal ..	1,538	1,791	1,704	1,711	1,618	1,678	1,671
3	Karimnagar ..	1,806	1,530	1,412	1,562	1,514	1,577	1,525
4	Adilabad ..	1,258	1,386	1,232	1,347	1,399	1,336	1,324
5	Nizamabad ..	589	561	449	454	713	545	553
6	Medak ..	530	599	529	566	693	687	583
7	Baghat ..	88	91	58	87	119	89	89
8	Mahbubnagar ..	1,808	1,612	1,448	1,536	1,449	1,913	1,570
9	Nalgonda ..	1,813	2,071	1,610	2,048	2,001	1,873	1,909
	Telingana ..	10,282	10,606	9,227	9,957	10,290	10,840	10,072
10	Aurangabad ..	2,837	2,700	2,811	2,700	2,601	2,612	2,730
11	Bir ..	1,950	1,752	1,655	1,729	1,964	1,850	1,810
12	Nander ..	1,726	1,793	1,798	1,660	1,914	1,725	1,778
13	Parbhani ..	2,455	2,286	2,353	2,439	2,443	2,475	2,395
14	Gulbarga ..	2,810	2,756	2,544	2,622	2,577	2,788	2,662
15	Osmanabad ..	2,126	1,912	1,822	1,804	1,828	2,029	1,898
16	Raichur ..	2,825	2,397	2,335	2,474	2,895	2,826	2,585
17	Bidar ..	2,122	1,739	1,826	1,669	1,921	2,153	1,856
	Marathwara ..	18,851	17,335	17,144	17,097	18,143	18,458	17,714
	Hyderabad State ..	29,133	27,941	26,371	27,054	28,438	29,098	27,786

NO: 9.

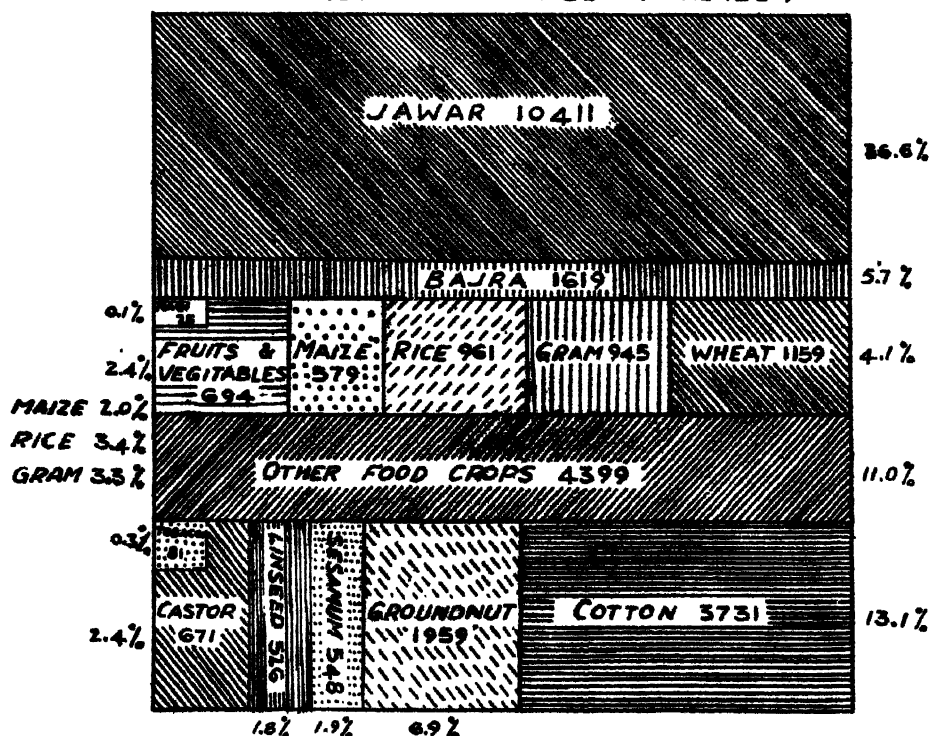
PROPORTION OF AREA UNDER VARIOUS CROPS IN 1349 F. (1939-40)

TOTAL AREA SOWN (GROSS) 28915 ACRES

AREA UNDER FOOD CROPS 19623 ACRES

AREA UNDER NON-FOOD CROPS 9292 ACRES

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES)



NOTE

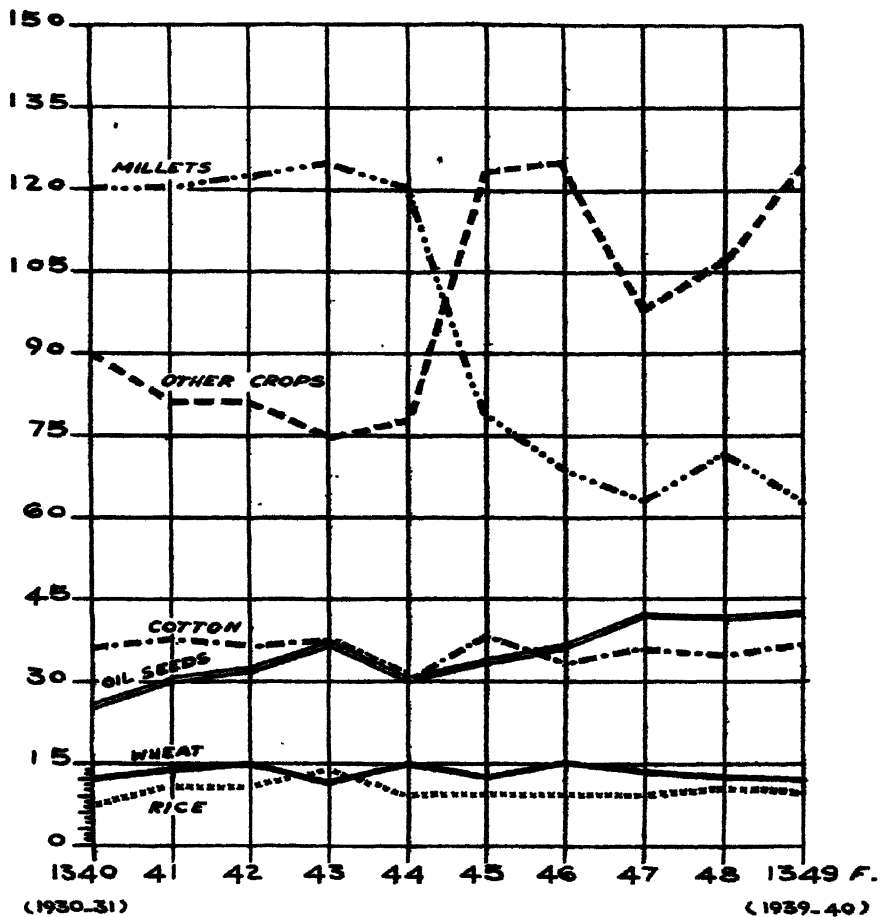
OTHER FOOD CROPS ARE MINOR FOOD GRAINS CONDIMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS. OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS ARE OIL-SEEDS OTHER THAN ABOVE FIBRES, OTHER THAN COTTON, DYES, DRUGS, NARCOTICS & MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD CROPS.

NO: 10.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

LAKHS OF ACRES



**No. 2-J.—AREA IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER DIFFERENT
ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL**

Serial No.	Crops	Atraf-i- Balda	Warangal	Karim- nagar
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Food grains.</i>			
1	Rice	34,180	188,345	106,680
2	Wheat	2,654	84	1,298
3	Barley	828	82	..
4	Jawar	194,261	651,577	523,771
5	Bajra	139,869	72,230	975
6	Ragi and Lachna ..	11,977	623	..
7	Maize	21,573	83,391	162,892
8	Gram	41,008	17,395	24,187
9	Other foodgrains and pulses	114,916	163,285	202,476
	Total ..	561,266	1,182,012	1,022,229
	<i>Oilseeds.</i>			
10	Linseed	9,262	702	..
11	Sesamum	13,465	67,807	146,337
12	Rape and mustard ..	2,362	257	222
13	Groundnuts	24,818	213,941	67,574
14	Cocoanut .. ..	..	..	..
15	Castor	38,852	53,016	29,354
16	Others	20,232	22,112	34,137
	Total ..	108,991	357,835	277,624
	<i>Sugar.</i>			
17	Condiments	26,232	42,528	37,590
18	Sugar-cane	739	45	252
19	Other sugars .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	26,971	42,573	37,842

CROPS 1939—1940. (1349 F.)

STATISTICS OF INDIA STATEMENT NO. (4)

Adila- bad	Nizam- abad	Medak	Baghat	Mahbub- nagar	Nalgonda	Seri- al No.
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
70,670	115,294	76,116	4,414	83,091	150,572	1
10,138	3,416	3,225	274	1,225	191	2
..	..	88	200	10	15	3
550,407	271,316	254,981	43,482	469,859	467,971	4
1,627	117	366	1,502	83,923	332,212	5
146	22	974	1,324	6,878	343	6
38,084	33,581	59,077	421	12,177	16,838	7
27,595	12,370	26,686	1,075	36,200	15,691	8
205,099	146,311	150,089	28,879	268,481	283,364	9
903,766	582,427	571,552	81,571	967,844	1,267,197	
29,569	6,761	1,398	343	2,388	15	10
75,246	20,408	26,088	1,572	25,451	24,895	11
584	15	52	56	1,543	15	12
5,690	22,847	12,860	162	246,298	219,092	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	14
6,225	2,224	25,906	8,585	125,271	337,261	15
11,458	10,087	4,063	2,132	14,274	14,245	16
128,772	62,342	70,867	12,850	415,220	595,523	
21,647	29,324	18,726	4,890	59,042	17,777	17
342	13,217	1,438	23	3,381	66	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	19
21,989	42,541	20,164	4,413	62,423	17,843	

**No. 2-J.—AREA IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER DIFFERENT
ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL**

Serial No.	Crops	Aurang- abad	Bir	Nander
1	2	12	13	14
	<i>Food grains.</i>			
1	Rice	2,394	7,565	21,097
2	Wheat	303,509	146,341	101,580
3	Barley .. ..	..	..	173
4	Jawar	767,934	690,635	580,705
5	Bajra	843,318	179,602	19,442
6	Ragi and Lachna .. ..	..	..	..
7	Maize	12,857	8,510	22,456
8	Gram	67,193	97,542	92,809
9	Other food-grains and pulses	163,241	99,516	155,154
	Total	1,660,446	1,229,711	993,416
	<i>Oilseeds.</i>			
10	Linseed	98,373	94,170	38,968
11	Sesamum	50,402	5,955	13,257
12	Rape and mustard	1,020	1,058	2,384
13	Groundnut	96,720	123,603	35,389
14	Cocanut .. ..	..	..	..
15	Castor	5,901	1,460	11,797
16	Others	77,497	56,373	36,343
	Total	329,913	282,619	122,456
	<i>Sugar.</i>			
17	Condiments	34,741	24,368	75,801
18	Sugar-cane	3,457	1,381	785
19	Other sugars .. ..	..	..	..
	Total	38,198	25,749	76,586

CROPS 1939-1940 (1349 F.)—(contd).

STATISTICS OF INDIA STATEMENT NO. 4

Parbhani	Gulbarga	Osman- abad	Raichur	Bidar	Total for the Domi- nions	Serial No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	1
32,479	40,174	23,407	14,632	39,756	960,816	1
231,448	77,965	124,365	121,187	30,044	1,158,944	2
350	1,293	313	3	355	3,710	3
771,978	1,392,663	767,505	1,088,509	930,979	10,410,533	4
23,083	92,247	54,682	160,857	112,950	1,619,002	5
..	1,675	..	1,312	46	25,320	6
11,738	34,421	14,176	21,318	25,986	579,496	7
83,724	92,668	87,727	123,910	97,077	944,857	8
275,315	257,123	128,108	338,003	198,644	3,182,954	9
1,430,115	1,990,229	1,200,233	1,869,731	1,435,837	18,893,954	
81,570	73,608	57,441	4,701	26,945	526,214	10
14,289	19,919	14,274	23,269	5,656	548,290	11
731	278	808	..	674	12,059	12
34,797	212,985	292,843	242,040	107,832	1,959,486	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	14
1,987	5,305	2,871	10,674	4,304	670,993	15
44,924	44,924	81,478	53,541	42,746	546,303	16
169,717	357,019	449,715	334,225	188,157	4,263,345	
83,091	50,881	30,548	20,306	50,954	627,946	17
1,857	819	5,284	4,162	7,435	44,683	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	19
84,948	51,700	35,832	24,463	58,389	672,629	

**No. 2-J.—AREA IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER DIFFERENT
ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL**

Serial No.	Crops	Atraf-i- Balda	Warangal	Karim- nagar
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Fibres.</i>			
20	Cotton	9,768	17,111	95,759
21	Jute (Sann)	901	720	1,518
22	Others as ambada	1,105	776	31
	Total	11,774	18,607	97,303
	<i>Dyeing and tanning materials</i>			
23	Indigo .. ..	..	..	..
24	Others .. ..	..	..	..
	Total .. ..	..	..	..
	<i>Drugs and Narcotics.</i>			
25	Opium .. ..	..	..	..
26	Coffee .. ..	..	..	..
27	Tea .. ..	..	..	..
28	Cinchona .. ..	..	..	..
29	Indian hemp .. ..	..	..	..
30	Tobacco	2,077	8,585	3,846
31	Others	7	9	..
	Total	2,084	8,594	3,846
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
32	Fodder crops	67,163	65,906	57,685
33	Fruits and vegetables including root crops	43,301	47,291	45,307
34	(a) Food .. ..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-food .. ..	..	3	..
	Total	110,464	113,200	102,992
35	Grand total	821,550	1,672,821	1,541,836
36	Area sown more than once	80,940	60,852	27,649
37	Net area sown during the year (1935-36)	790,610	1,612,469	1,514,187

CROPS 1939-1940 (1349 F.) (contd.).

STATISTICS OF INDIA STATEMENT NO. 4

Adilabad	Nizam- abad	Medak	Baghat	Mahbub- nagar	Nalgonda	Serial No.
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
267,722	10,971	1,598	26	4,450	20,689	20
2,190	124	157	515	4,111	688	21
1,582	227	918	198	852	560	22
271,494	21,322	2,668	739	8,913	21,932	
.	..	..	..	206	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	206	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	29
2,621	2,042	1,631	320	6,248	11,087	30
4	57	22	..	39	69	31
2,625	2,099	1,653	320	6,287	11,156	
38,279	24,915	22,827	12,250	2,381	71,674	32
51,625	44,686	32,864	12,923	41,634	46,252	33
..	..	..	40	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (b)
89,904	69,106	55,213	25,213	44,015	117,926	
1,418,550	770,332	721,590	125,106	1,498,908	2,081,577	35
19,175	57,034	28,505	6,379	52,305	30,807	36
1,399,375	713,298	698,085	118,727	1,446,603	2,000,770	37

**NO. 2-J.—AREA IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER DIFFERENT
ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL**

Serial No.	Crops	Aurang- abad	Bir	Nander
1	2	12	13	14
	<i>Fibres.</i>			
20	Cotton	466,428	409,191	632,337
21	Jute (Sann)	3,617	683	6,577
22	Others as ambada	4,868	8,549	11,649
	Total	474,913	418,423	650,563
	<i>Dyeing and tanning materials</i>			
23	Indigo .. ..	..	..	100
24	Others .. ..	..	..	..
	Total .. ..	..	..	100
	<i>Drugs and Narcotics.</i>			
25	Opium .. ..	..	..	..
26	Coffee .. ..	..	..	..
27	Tea .. ..	..	..	..
28	Cinchona .. ..	..	..	..
29	Indian hemp .. ..	..	..	..
30	Tobacco	2,141	1,081	7,976
31	Others	188	598	29
	Total	2,279	1,674	8,005
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
32	Fodder crops	4,470	4,207	19,621
33	Fruits and vegetables including root crops	118,611	17,528	68,892
34	(a) Food .. ..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-food .. ..	..	..	8
	Total	123,081	21,735	88,521
35	Grand total	2,628,830	1,979,911	1,939,647
36	Area sown more than once	27,506	16,488	25,232
37	Net area sown during the year (1935-36)	2,601,324	1,963,423	1,914,415

CROPS 1939-40 (1349 F.)—(concl'd).

STATISTICS OF INDIA STATEMENT NO. 4

Parbhani	Gulbarga	Osmanabad	Raichur	Bidar	Total for the Dominions	Serial No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	1
710,340	167,004	93,987	636,839	186,695	3,730,910	20
8,863	4,404	1,201	1,204	10,633	47,594	21
8,969	5,065	28,766	5,989	3,476	83,075	22
727,672	176,471	123,954	644,032	200,804	3,861,579	
..	..	..	532	..	829	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	532	..	829	
..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	29
2,421	5,908	3,175	12,170	7,806	81,135	30
54	277	489	101	134	2,022	31
2,475	6,185	3,664	12,271	7,940	83,157	
9,225	9,118	4,266	7,540	24,676	446,203	32
48,007	14,249	23,724	20,806	16,446	693,646	33
..	..	..	..	..	43	34
238	..	..	..	..	246	(a) (b)
57,470	23,367	27,990	28,346	41,122	1,140,138	
2,472,397	2,604,971	1,841,438	2,913,596	1,982,249	28,915,809	35
28,987	27,595	13,625	18,345	11,505	482,429	36
2,448,410	2,577,476	1,827,813	2,895,251	1,920,744	28,432,380	37

No. 2-K.—TOTAL YIELD (IN TONS) OF

Serial No.	Crops	Atraf-i- Balda	Warangal	Karim- nagar
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	11,859	51,410	31,528
2	Wheat	242	8	118
3	Barley	110	11	..
4	Jawar	30,524	117,547	67,468
5	Bajra	7,386	4,519	65
6	Ragi and Lachna ..	..	..	..
7	Maize	3,691	14,738	24,604
8	Gram	6,888	2,158	4,348
9	Other foodgrains and pulses	..	..	..
	Total ..	60,150	190,391	128,131
10	Linseed	698	61	..
11	Sesamum	667	5,021	7,925
12	Rape and mustard ..	151	16	14
13	Groundnut	7,033	82,994	17,752
14	Cocoanut .. ..	..	..	..
15	Castor	2,859	4,997	1,708
16	Others	876	551	984
	Total ..	12,279	93,640	28,383
17	Condiments .. ..	..	..	..
18	Sugar-cane	1,853	67	343
19	Other sugars	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,853	67	343

VARIOUS CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1939-40 (1349 FASLI).

Adila- bad	Nizam- abad	Medak	Baghat	Mahbub- nagar	Nalgonda	Serial No.
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
21,917	44,635	25,405	1,505	31,996	69,489	1
1,364	273	271	9	103	16	2
..	..	15	41	1	2	3
98,499	48,929	39,823	6,068	72,759	78,759	4
87	4	35	85	6,425	21,228	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	6
6,451	6,054	9,306	241	2,992	3,231	7
3,939	2,745	4,091	190	6,183	2,359	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	9
132,257	102,640	78,946	8,139	120,459	175,084	
2,560	536	103	26	142	1	10
6,477	974	1,357	54	1,437	1,227	11
36	1	3	3	84	1	12
1,654	6,858	3,130	23	87,146	69,983	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	14
541	156	1,564	574	11,015	24,679	15
205	933	99	173	786	1,180	16
11,473	9,458	6,256	853	100,610	97,021	
..	..	..	..	..	..	17
464	32,814	2,567	20	4,427	94	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	19
464	32,814	2,567	20	4,427	94	

No. 2-K.—TOTAL YIELD (IN TONS) OF

Serial No.	Crops	Aurang- abad	Bir	Nander
	2	12	13	14
1	Rice	644	1,136	6,763
2	Wheat	38,509	22,148	12,633
3	Barley .. ..	..	..	26
4	Jawar	148,614	112,636	106,545
5	Bajra	18,831	13,283	1,047
6	Ragi and Lachna .. ..	..	..	..
7	Maize	2,279	1,346	3,527
8	Gram	12,294	12,818	12,343
9	Other food-grains and pulses .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	220,671	163,867	142,884
10	Linseed	11,891	8,081	2,509
11	Sesamum	5,257	374	750
12	Rape and mustard	51	52	67
13	Groundnut	27,361	21,897	14,736
14	Cocoanut .. ..	..	..	..
15	Castor	330	82	752
16	Others	2,117	604	411
	Total ..	47,007	30,540	19,225
17	Condiments .. ..	..	..	..
18	Sugar-cane	5,643	2,379	1,536
19	Other sugars .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5,643	2,379	1,536

VARIOUS CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1939-40 (1349 FASLI).—(contd.)

Parbhani	Gulbarga	Osman- abad	Raichur	Bidar	Total for the Domi- nions	Serial No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	1
6,411	8,274	4,440	3,854	8,855	328,621	1
29,243	7,856	15,778	11,582	2,509	142,222	2
54	205	38	..	64	567	3
150,464	214,406	118,842	161,040	132,490	1,705,413	4
1,549	6,036	2,619	11,874	16,641	111,164	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	6
2,077	5,199	2,177	3,009	5,218	96,140	7
13,785	15,985	12,146	19,920	16,344	148,536	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	9
203,583	257,461	156,040	210,779	181,681	2,532,663	
8,232	7,314	5,120	445	2,989	50,653	10
1,044	1,671	1,888	1,450	347	37,920	11
37	18	81	..	38	653	12
9,723	63,985	63,604	100,480	25,254	603,063	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	14
122	281	154	567	247	50,628	15
569	856	5,569	1,388	2,394	19,695	16
19,727	74,125	76,416	104,330	31,269	762,612	
..	..	..	..	..	..	17
2,734	1,175	7,320	6,611	21,425	91,472	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	19
2,734	1,175	7,320	6,611	21,425	91,472	

No. 2-K.—TOTAL YIELD (IN TONS) OF VARIOUS

Srl. No.	Crops	Atraf-i-Balda	Warangal	Karim-nagar
1	2	3	4	5
20	Cotton	864	2,640	10,492
21	Jute (Sann) ..	..	..	..
22	Others as ambada ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	864	2,640	10,492
23	Indigo .. ..	..	..	..
24	Others .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..
25	Opium .. ..	..	..	..
26	Coffee .....	..	..	..
27	Tea .. ..	..	..	..
28	Cinchona .. ..	..	..	..
29	Indian hemp ..	..	..	..
30	Tobacco	486	3,660	948
31	Others .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	486	3,660	948
32	Fodder crops ..	..	..	..
33	Fruits and vegetables including root crops ..	..	..	..
34	(a) Food .. ..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-food ..	..	..	..
35	Grand total ..	75,682	29,898	168,292
36	Area sown more than once	..	..	..
37	Net area sown during the year (1935-36) ..	..	..	..

CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1989-90 (1349 FASLI).—(contd.)

Adila- bad	Nizam- abad	Medak	Baghat	Mahbub- nagar	Nalgonda	Serial No.
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
52,408	1,848	129	2	558	2,869	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	22
52,408	1,848	129	2	558	2,869	
..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	29
636	518	407	69	1,598	2,765	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	81
636	518	407	69	1,598	2,765	
..	..	..	..	..	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	85
197,288	146,778	88,805	9,083	227,652	277,833	
..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	37

No. 2-K.—TOTAL YIELD (IN TONS) OF VARIOUS

Srl. No.	Crops	Aurangabad	Bir	Nander
1	2	12	13	14
20	Cotton	80,549	56,984	118,562
21	Jute (Sann) .. ..	..	..	..
22	Others as ambada .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	80,549	56,984	118,562
23	Indigo .. ..	..	..	..
24	Others .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..
25	Opium .. ..	..	..	..
26	Coffee .... ..	..	..	..
27	Tea .. ..	..	..	..
28	Cinchona .. ..	..	..	..
29	Indian hemp .. ..	..	..	..
30	Tobacco	572	230	2,650
31	Others .. ..	..	..	..
	Total ..	572	230	2,650
32	Fodder crops .. ..	..	..	..
33	Fruits and vegetables including root crops .. ..	..	..	..
34	(a) Food .. ..	..	..	..
	(b) Non-food .. ..	..	..	..
35	Grand total ..	854,442	258,500	284,857
36	Area sown more than once	..	..	..
37	Net area sown during the year (1935-36) ..	..	..	..

CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1989-90 (1349 FASLI).—(concl'd.)

Parbhani	Gulbarga	Osman- abad	Raichur	Bidar	Total for the Domi- nions	Serial No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	1
117,503	21,384	14,381	72,668	29,192	582,433	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	22
117,503	21,384	14,381	72,668	29,192	582,433	
..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	29
523	1,737	889	2,846	1,566	22,090	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	31
523	1,737	889	2,846	1,566	22,090	
..	..	..	..	..	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	35
344,070	355,832	254,996	397,234	265,133	3,991,270	
..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	37

No. 2-L. ESTIMATED MONEY VALUE

Serial No.	Crops	Quantity of produce in thousands of tons					Market rates per unit (January)		
		1939-40 1940 F.	1938-39 1938 F.	1937-38 1937 F.	1936-37 1936 F.	1935-36 1935 F.	1939-40 1940 F.	1938-39 1938 F.	1937-38 1937 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice	262	348	368	418	336	18-12	16-10	16-14
2	Wheat	133	172	200	200	140	19- 6	16- 8	19-14
3	Barley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Jawar	1,225	1,309	1,309	1,571	1,100	12- 4	10- 4	8-15
5	Bajra	115	107	124	127	133	11-15	9- 2	9- 9
6	Ragi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Maize	105	104	108	110	114	10- 9	8-13	9- 2
8	Gram	198	195	198	200	207	17-11	16- 3	15- 1
9	Other foodgrains and pulses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Total for foodgrains, etc.	2,037	2,236	2,307	2,626	2,029	..	..	..
11	Linseed	40	40	41	44	33	6- 9	4- 6	5- 1
12	Sesamum	29	29	40	41	35	19- 2	16- 0	17-12
13	Rape and mustard .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Groundnut	493	537	476	316	237	15- 8	10- 8	11-12
15	Castor	30	45	40	66	57	5-10	4- 4	4- 6
16	Other oilseeds	16	22	24	18	18	..	..	..
17	Total oilseeds	608	673	623	485	431	..	..	..
18	Chillies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Other condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Sugarcane (Gur)	75	64	60	129	99	8- 7	8- 3	4-12
21	Cotton (in bales)	503	505	570	499	569	24-12	18-12	19-12
22	Sann .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Other fibres .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Indigo .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Tobacco	14	15	17	17	16	16- 2	15- 5	16- 2
27	Fodder crops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Fruits and vegetables .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Misc. foodcrops, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Misc. non-foodcrops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Prices of subsidiary produce not included.

OF MAIN CROPS GROWN IN THE DOMINIONS.

in Isfandar in Rs. Ans.		Unit	Total value of produce in lakhs of Rupees					5 years' average 1936-40 1936-40 F.	Serial No.
1936-37 1936 F.	1935-36 1935 F.		1939- 40 1939 F.	1938- 39 1938 F.	1937- 38 1937 F.	1936- 37 1936 F.	1935- 36 1935 F.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
15-18	15- 7	Palla of 120 seers.	458	540	580	617	484	536	1
16-18	11-15	do do	240	255	371	313	155	269	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9- 3	8- 2	do do	1,401	1,251	1,091	1,347	831	1,184	4
9- 11	8-11	do do	131	98	110	115	108	112	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
8- 9	8- 9	do do	104	85	92	88	91	92	7
14- 1	10-10	do do	161	288	279	261	205	239	8
..	..	do do	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	2,496	2,518	2,524	2,741	1,874	2,432	10
4-10	4- 7	Mds. of 40 seers.	74	49	58	56	42	56	11
19- 9	20- 2	Palla of 120 seers.	23	44	67	75	66	53	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
18- 0	16- 8	do do	472	526	523	532	442	299	14
4-10	3- 9	Md.=40 seers.	131	54	49	85	57	75	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	699	673	697	749	607	745	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
4- 8	6-11	Md.=40 seers.	177	147	164	156	201	169	20
20-11	19-18	do do	622	468	563	516	569	547	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	799	715	727	672	765	736	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
16- 4	15-14	do do	65	64	75	85	76	73	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..
..	..	..	4,060	3,970	4,023	4,247	3,321	3,924	..

Note—prices of subsidiary produce not included.

No. 2-M.—PERCENTAGE AREA OF DIFFERENT CROPS FOR THE

Serial No.	Districts	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi & Lach-na	Maize	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.51	0.50	0.14	0.08	0.22
2	Warangal ..	0.65	..	..	1.74	0.49	0.02	0.51	0.11
3	Katinnagar ..	0.62	..	..	1.53	0.01	0.01	0.55	0.17
4	Adilabad ..	0.25	0.05	..	1.71	0.07	..	0.13	0.12
5	Nizamabad ..	0.48	0.01	..	0.56	..	0.01	0.14	0.03
6	Medak ..	0.34	0.01	..	0.60	0.07	0.01	0.16	0.14
7	Baghat ..	0.02	..	..	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
8	Mahbubnagar ..	0.27	0.01	0.01	1.53	0.61	0.19	0.04	0.19
9	Nalgonda ..	0.47	..	..	1.36	1.28	0.02	0.06	0.09
10	Aurangabad ..	0.01	1.21	..	2.86	1.18	..	0.05	0.43
11	Bir ..	0.03	0.50	0.01	2.09	0.53	..	0.03	0.30
12	Nander ..	0.11	0.55	..	1.89	0.11	..	0.08	0.33
13	Parbhani ..	0.08	0.80	..	2.65	0.16	..	0.08	0.38
14	Gulbarga ..	0.10	0.37	0.01	4.54	0.68	0.05	0.09	0.44
15	Osmanabad ..	0.08	0.50	..	3.00	0.27	..	0.05	0.45
16	Raichur ..	0.05	0.35	..	3.40	0.65	0.05	0.08	0.41
17	Bidar ..	0.11	0.13	0.01	2.59	0.59	0.01	0.11	0.38
	Hyderabad State	3.80	4.51	0.06	32.67	7.24	0.51	2.28	4.21

TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA DURING THE QUINQUENNium.

Other food-grains & pulses	Total food grains	Lin-seed	Sesamum	Rape & mustard	Ground nut	Castor	Other oilseeds	Total oilseeds	Serial No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
0.44	2.02	0.08	0.05	..	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.32	1
0.67	4.19	..	0.24	..	0.53	0.22	0.12	1.12	2
0.67	3.57	..	0.64	..	0.11	0.16	0.13	1.03	3
0.57	2.91	0.10	0.24	..	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.43	4
0.35	1.58	0.08	0.08	..	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.17	5
0.33	1.66	0.01	0.06	..	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.21	6
0.07	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.04	7
0.86	3.75	..	0.08	..	0.70	0.57	0.04	1.39	8
0.77	4.05	..	0.09	..	0.48	1.33	0.02	1.92	9
0.40	6.15	0.80	0.09	0.01	0.26	0.04	0.37	1.05	10
0.57	4.05	0.81	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.01	0.22	0.89	11
0.51	3.58	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.40	12
0.92	5.08	0.22	0.03	..	0.08	0.01	0.13	0.46	13
0.77	7.06	0.26	0.10	..	0.64	0.02	0.39	1.41	14
0.41	4.73	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.74	0.01	0.33	1.31	15
1.05	6.07	0.01	0.07	..	0.61	0.05	0.16	0.90	16
0.71	4.63	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.37	0.01	0.16	0.73	17
10.05	65.34	1.72	1.92	0.05	5.08	2.73	2.33	18.83	

No.2-M.—PERCENTAGE AREA OF DIFFERENT CROPS OF THE

Serial No.	Districts	Condi-ments	Sugar-cane	Other condi-ments & spices	Total of col. 20 to 22	Cotton	Jute (Saun)	Other as am-bada	Total Fibre crop
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	0.15	..	..	0.15	0.05	0.01	..	0.06
2	Warangul ..	0.16	..	..	0.16	0.06	0.02	..	0.08
3	Karimnagar ..	0.15	..	..	0.15	0.24	0.03	..	0.27
4	Adilabad ..	0.09	..	..	0.09	1.00	0.01	..	1.01
5	Nizamabad ..	0.11	0.03	..	0.14	0.05	..	..	0.05
6	Medak ..	0.09	0.01	..	0.10	0.01	..	..	0.01
7	Baghat ..	0.01	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	0.25	..	..	0.25	0.03	0.01	..	0.04
9	Nalgonda ..	0.08	..	..	0.08	0.08	..	..	0.09
10	Aurangabad ..	0.12	0.01	..	0.13	2.09	0.02	0.01	2.13
11	Bir ..	0.11	0.01	..	0.12	1.17	0.01	0.01	1.19
12	Nander ..	0.09	..	..	0.09	1.88	0.02	0.03	1.92
13	Parbhani ..	0.23	0.01	..	0.24	2.50	0.03	0.02	2.54
14	Gulbarga ..	0.22	..	..	0.22	0.56	0.01	0.01	0.58
15	Osmanabad ..	0.07	0.02	..	0.09	0.33	0.01	0.04	0.37
16	Raichur ..	0.11	0.01	..	0.12	1.78	0.01	0.01	1.79
17	Bidar ..	0.17	0.04	..	0.21	0.74	0.03	0.01	0.78
	Hyderabad State	2.29	0.16	..	2.45	12.57	0.21	0.15	12.93

TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA DURING THE QUINQUENNium. (*concl'd*).

To- bac- co	Fod- der crops	Fruits and vege- tables includ- ing root crops	Misc. food crops	Misc non- food crops	Total of col. 29 to 32	Grand Total of area culti- vated	Area sown more than once	Net area sown during the year	Seri- al No.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
0.01	0.33	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.53	3.09	0.10	2.99	1
0.08	0.34	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.50	6.09	0.19	5.90	2
0.01	0.33	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.50	5.53	0.15	5.38	3
0.01	0.16	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.33	4.75	0.07	4.67	4
..	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.19	2.14	0.19	1.95	5
0.01	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.19	2.17	0.11	2.06	6
..	0.03	0.04	0.01	..	0.09	0.33	0.02	0.31	7
0.01	0.08	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.24	5.70	0.15	5.54	8
0.03	0.56	0.12	0.01	..	0.70	6.80	0.14	6.74	9
0.01	0.04	0.22	0.01	..	0.29	9.76	0.13	9.64	10
0.01	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.20	6.47	0.08	6.39	11
0.02	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.28	6.38	0.10	6.28	12
0.01	0.06	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.24	8.58	0.13	8.45	13
0.02	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.19	9.48	0.09	9.39	14
0.01	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.21	6.77	0.07	6.70	15
0.03	0.09	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.29	9.21	0.08	9.13	16
0.04	0.15	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.26	6.65	0.09	6.55	17
0.26	2.60	2.17	0.28	0.13	5.18	100.0	1.90	98.10	

No.—3 Rice

No.—3A.—*A Short Note on rice or Paddy (Oryza Sativa).*

Hindustani. Dhan (Paddy *i.e.*, grain with husk).

Chawal, (Rice, *i.e.*, cargin without husk), Paral (Straw).

Marathi.—Bhat (Paddy), Tandul (Rice,) Pendha (Straw).

Telugu.—Wadlu (Paddy), Biyam (Rice), Varigaddi (Straw).

Kanarese.—Bhatta (Paddy), Akki (Rice), Bhatted, (Straw).

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=861,916 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=328,621 \text{ tons.}}$ or 837 lbs. per acre

when the crop was 71 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 1.6 per cent. of the rice acreage of the whole of India and amongst rice growing Provinces it ranks 11th in India. With regards to irrigated crop of rice Hyderabad State stands sixth amongst Indian Provinces and States and it has 76 per cent. of the total irrigated area of the State. Rice which stands 6th among all the crops grown in Hyderabad State has 3.8 per cent. of total cultivated area and is chiefly confined to the Telingana and the better rainfall area of the State (84 per cent. of acreage in Telingana).

In the Warangal, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts, rice is generally transplanted and in Nizamabad, Medak and Marathwara broadcast sowing of seeds or sprouts is also practised. In very rare cases rice is sown with a drill. In Medak for tabi rice especially seedlings for transplanted rice are grown in a specially prepared seed-bed and manured with ordinary farm yard manure. The estimated area of transplanted rice is 20 per cent. of the Telingana rice area. Abi, the autumn or monsoon rice is sown in the end of June and ripens in November and December. The tabi or summer rice is sown in December watered from time to time and ripens in March and April. The proportion between abi and tabi is 4.5 to 1. Harvesting of crop takes a month, so rice comes in the market from January to May.

Rice freely responds to manuring. For successful rice cultivation a good and constant supply of water is

RICE

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA & HYDERABAD

1349 F. (1939-40)

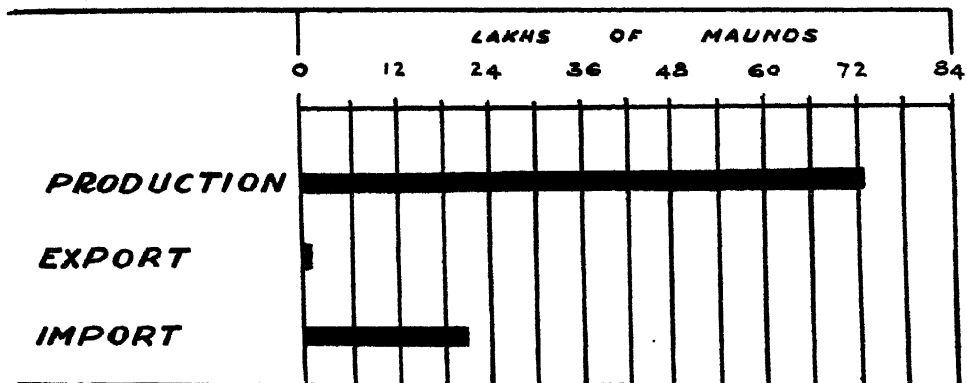
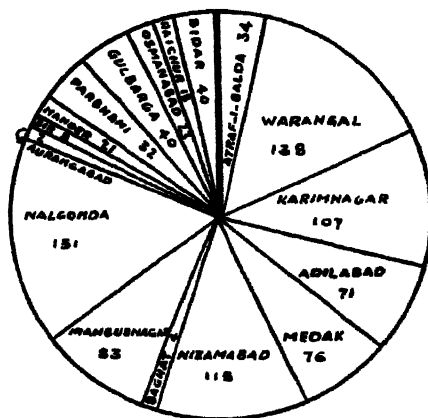
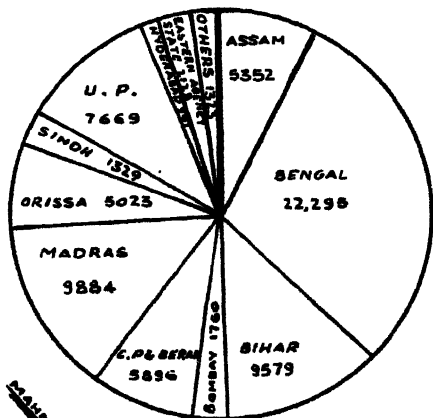
RICE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

73,199

RICE PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD

961

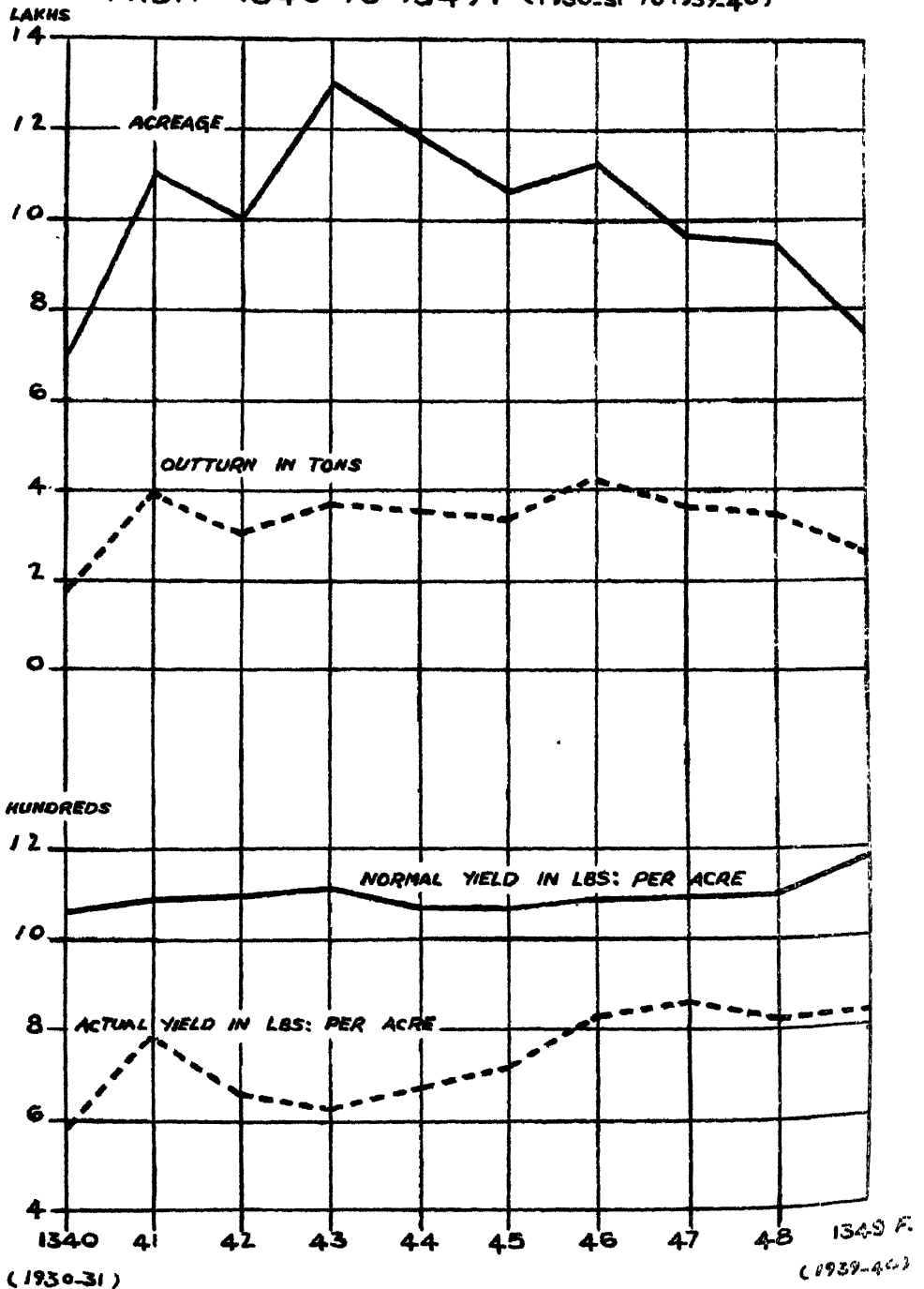
FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES



RICE

ACREAGE , OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



essential. This can be best secured by having level plots with proper embankments. This levelling is brought about by a very skilful and elaborate process of terracing according to the contour of the land. This prevents scouring and enables the small plots to hold evenly fair depths of water all over the field. Rice requires half an inch of rainfall daily for 90 days or 45 inches of water altogether. Rice prefers a damp climate. Crop is seldom successful where the mean temperature during the four months of growing season is less than 75° F.

There are many varieties of rice. Some are early, ripening in from 90 to 120 days or 3 to 4 months and some are late, ripening in from 120 to 180 days or 4½ to 6 months. Early varieties give generally a coarser grain and occupy uplands which are not capable of retaining very much water. Late varieties generally finer grain and usually occupy the low-lying well manured fields.

Trade names of the various types of rice of commercial importance in the Dominions are :—

Quality	Trade Names	Abi(A) or Tabi (T)	Early (E) or Late (L)	Districts
1. Fine ..	(a) Pichori ..	A	L	Medak, Nizamabad, Atraf-i-Balda.
	(b) Ambarbu ..	A	L	Medak and Bidar.
2. Medium	(a) Kashi Pichori or Nanakram	A	L	Medak and Nizamabad Atraf-i-Balda and other places.
	(b) Khichdi or No. 24 or Khichdi Sambhal or Sambhal (of .. Jangaon) or Khichdi Sannal	A A A	L L L	Atraf-i-Balda. Warangal. Nalgonda. Warangal
	(c) Chitmuttial ..	A	L	Medium small grains giving good flavour but grown not on a large scale in Nir- mal scale.

Quality	Trade Names	Abi (A) or Tabi (T)	Early (E) or Late (L)	Districts
3. Coarse	(d) Pala Sannal	A	E	Warangal & Karimnagar.
	(e) Pocha Sannal or Bareek	A	E	Nizamabad & Karimnagar
	(a) Nizam Gaod	A	L & E	Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Atrai-i-Balda.
	(b) Teksannal ..	A	L & E	Medak, Mahbubnagar and Atrai-i-Balda.
	(c) Mota ..	A.T.	E	Warangal.
	(d) Konamani ..	A.T.	E	Warangal, Atrai-i-Balda & Khammam.
	(e) Ramsagar ..	A.T.	E	Warangal, Atrai-i-Balda & Khammam.
	(f) Daka Gudal or Arkati.	A.T.	E	Nizamabad.
	(g) Kusma ..	A.T.	E	Warangal, Khammam and Hyderabad.
	(h) Masrul ..	A.T.	E	All over.
4. Very Coarse	(a) Gaorani or Kaladhan.	A.T.	E	Marathwara (usually dry rice).
	(b) Gutkal ..	A.T.	E	Medak and Nalgonda.
	(c) Garkal ..	A.T.	E	Nizamabad.
	(d) Deshi Mota ..	A.T.	E	Hyderabad.

(Statement).

The quantitative distribution of various qualities of rice in different districts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions is shown below:—

(Figures in tons).

Sl. No.	Districts	Average production of the 5 years*	CLASSIFICATION OF RICE			
			Fine	Medium	Coarse	Very coarse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	10,800	..	2,400	6,200	2,200*
2	Medak ..	20,400	5,000	6,200	7,200	2,100
3	Mahbubnagar	25,100	..	6,000	15,000	4,100
4	Nalgonda ..	40,500	..	16,600	19,000	5,000
5	Nizamabad ..	49,900	2,000	20,500	21,500	6,000
6	Warangal ..	58,300	..	29,200	23,800	5,300
7	Adilabad ..	15,600	..	4,500	8,200	3,000
8	Karimnagar ..	58,800	..	29,500	22,100	7,300
9	Aurangabad ..	500	..	..	300	200
10	Bir ..	2,900	..	..	1,500	1,500
11	Parbhani ..	3,700	..	..	2,000	1,800
12	Nander ..	7,900	..	..	4,000	3,900
13	Gulbarga ..	6,900	..	..	4,500	2,500
14	Raichur ..	2,600	..	..	1,500	1,100
15	Osmanabad ..	4,000	..	..	2,000	2,000
16	Bidar ..	7,100	..	..	3,600	3,500
	Dominion total	3,15,800	7,000	1,14,900	1,42,400	51,500
	Percentages ..	100	2.2	36.3	46.0	15.5

* Ending 1935

Rice is not a bread grain for bread making. As a food crop rice is not equal either to jawar or bajra, as the grain is starchy and some what deficient in fat proteids. These deficiencies give it however excellent keeping quality in hot, humid climate. As a fodder crop also it is far inferior to jawar both in the quantity and quality of the straw which it yields and as a result the cattle in districts devoted to rice growing are usually very inferior.

The seed rate of rice is 100 lbs. of paddy per acre.

The average outturn of rice per acre comes to about 1,000 lbs. of grain and 1,600 lbs. of straw which means a proportion of grain to straw of about 1 to 1.6.

If grown as dry crop the outturn of rice per acre is 800 lbs.

15 women are required to reap an acre of paddy in one day. The wage given is $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of paddy per women which for 15 women comes to Rs. 1-14-0 per acre. 16 bullocks are required to thresh one acre of paddy produce in one day and four to six labourers are required to look after the threshing. Labour gets 3 seers of paddy a day.

Winnowing is done by 4 to 5 labourers for one acre produce in one day. The average cost of reaping threshing winnowing comes to Rs. 2-14-0 per acre, i.e., 10 per cent. of the value of the grain.

From 100 lbs. of paddy the following will be the products :

Rice	..	..	60 lbs.
Husk	..	..	24 do
Broken rice		..	6 do
Bran	..	..	7 do
Chaff and dirt		..	3 do
Total			<hr/> 100 lbs. <hr/>

The district war percentage of the area grown under rice in Hyderabad State and the serial order according to its importance and the percentage of net area cropped in the district is.

Srl. No.	Districts	P.C.	Order	P.C. of net cropped area	Srl. No.	Districts	P.C.	Order	P.C. of net cropped area
1	Atraf-i-Balda.	3	9	3	9	Aurangabad.	0.1	16	0.07
2	Warangal ..	18	2	11	10	Bir ..	1	15	0.60
3	Karimnagar	19	1	12	11	Nander ..	2	12	1.00
4	Adilabad ..	6	7	5	12	Parbhani ..	1	13	0.70
5	Medak ..	7	6	10	13	Gulbarga ..	3	8	1.00
6	Nizamabad	13	3	26	14	Osmanabad	2	11	1.00
7	Mahbubnagar	9	5	5	15	Raichur ..	1	14	0.50
8	Nalgonda ..	13	4	7	16	Bidar ..	2	10	1.00

The estimated daily consumption of rice in Hyderabad and Secunderabad alone is 3,000 pallas (of 240 lbs. each). Rice consumed in Hyderabad per head of population per year is 57.8 lbs.

The import and export of rice in 1939-40 of Hyderabad State shows the possibilities of expansion of its acreage in the State and it is as follows :—

	Quantity in tons	Value in Rs.
Import	101,072	1,05,95,000
Export	1,107	72,000

The percentage of import into Hyderabad State from the Indian Provinces are Madras 69.8, Bombay 26.6, Punjab 2, C.P. 1.4, U.P. 0.2. Khichdi variety is largely imported from Madras and Kusma variety of Bezwada is imported into Gulbarga for the manufacture of Murmura (Parched rice).

The imported (*a*) fine rices are yellow coloured Amritsar, Dharadum No. 1. Basmati or Daharadum No. 2.

(*b*) Medium rices are No. 24. Dilli Bhogal, Maharaj Bhogal or zeera Sannal.

(*c*) Coarse rices are Ramsagar and Konamani.

The Chief markets in Hyderabad State are :

(*a*) for paddy—Warangal, Peddapalli, Jangaon, Bhongir, and Khamam:

(*b*) for rice—Nizamabad, Sadasivpet, Jogipet, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

No. 8-B. RICE ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	39	34	25	26	34	35	31
2	Warangal ..	153	179	168	240	138	83	176
3	Karimnagar ..	193	226	199	160	107	186	177
4	Adilabad ..	74	74	69	75	71	62	73
5	Nizamabad ..	150	160	122	117	115	71	133
6	Medak ..	82	133	70	105	76	140	93
7	Baghat ..	..	7	6	5	4	..	4
8	Mahbubnagar ..	89	76	50	73	83	96	74
9	Nalgonda ..	107	112	122	133	151	137	126
	Telingana ..	837	1,001	831	939	779	910	837
10	Aurangabad ..	12	2	3	3	2	2	4
11	Bir ..	14	2	5	7	8	12	7
12	Nander ..	24	23	22	23	21	23	22
13	Parbhani ..	21	22	23	18	33	17	23
14	Gulbarga ..	48	15	15	31	40	32	30
15	Osmanabad ..	25	20	25	24	23	21	23
16	Raichur ..	16	13	12	21	15	13	15
17	Bidar ..	27	37	26	29	40	25	32
	Marathwara ..	177	134	131	156	132	145	156
	Hyderabad State ..	1,064	1,135	962	1,095	961	1,055	1,043
	All-India ..	81,841	72,295	72,568	72,943	73,199	83,206	74,569
	P.C. of Hyderabad to India ..	1.30	1.57	1.33	1.51	1.31	0.88	1.40
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	11	11	11	11	11	9	11

No. 3-C.—RICE (CLEANED) OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	12	9	7	9	11	11	10
2	Warangal ..	44	63	54	113	51	58	65
3	Karimnagar ..	75	97	90	54	32	59	69
4	Adilabad ..	19	27	26	19	22	16	23
5	Nizamabad ..	42	62	51	40	45	50	48
6	Medak ..	32	51	25	38	25	22	34
7	Baghat ..	..	2	2	2	2	..	2
8	Mahbubnagar ..	26	25	18	35	32	25	27
9	Nalgonda ..	40	43	55	64	70	41	54
	Telingana ..	200	379	328	374	290	340	332
10	Aurangabad ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
11	Bir ..	4	..	2	2	1	3	2
12	Nander ..	8	9	9	8	7	8	8
13	Parbhani ..	5	7	8	5	6	4	6
14	Gulbarga ..	13	5	4	10	8	7	8
15	Osmanabad ..	5	2	6	5	5	4	4
16	Raichur ..	3	3	2	7	3	3	4
17	Bidar ..	7	12	9	9	8	7	9
	Marathwara ..	46	39	40	47	39	36	42
	Hyderabad State ..	336	418	368	421	329	318	374
	All-India ..	23,213	27,828	26,702	23,816	25,364	31,492	5,382
	P.C. of Hyderabad to India ..	1.4	1.50	1.37	1.76	1.29	1.01	1.74
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	11	11	11	11	11	9	11

No. 3-D.—YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE (CLEANED) IN LBS.

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	675	582	667	809	665	675	680
2	Warangal ..	684	787	720	898	832	713	774
3	Karimnagar ..	870	966	1,014	754	662	691	853
4	Adilabad ..	577	818	887	556	695	570	697
5	Nizamabad ..	626	872	945	776	890	792	822
6	Medak ..	870	630	793	799	747	715	768
7	Baghat ..	..	632	655	761	764	..	703
8	Mahbubnagar ..	660	746	788	1,077	863	602	827
9	Nalgonda ..	843	851	1,007	1,040	1,033	656	955
10	Aurangabad ..	822	768	685	769	603	674	596
11	Bir ..	715	324	776	653	337	560	561
12	Nander ..	706	850	864	784	718	763	784
13	Parbhani ..	540	684	742	607	442	506	603
14	Gulbarga ..	511	722	587	756	461	426	647
15	Osmanabad ..	448	232	517	474	426	434	399
16	Raichur ..	489	574	447	727	513	437	550
17	Bidar ..	565	732	767	710	471	546	649
	Hyderabad State ..	706	825	856	822	837	666	809
	Bombay Presidency..	958	857	975	893	761	998	889
	C.P. and Berar ..	588	702	610	671	552	661	625
	Madras Presidency ..	1,084	1,086	1,071	983	1,012	1,030	1,037
	Average India ..	732	862	824	731	776	848	785

(Calculated from annawari estimate and standard yields).

No. 3-E.—RICE. DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION OF CROP.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	9	7	7	8	8
2	Warangal ..	12	9	8	9	8
3	Karimnagar ..	12	10	12	8	7
4	Adilabad ..	12	11	12	8	10
5	Nizamabad ..	8	7	10	8	9
6	Medak ..	11	8	8	8	7
7	Baghat ..	..	7	7	8	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	9	7	8	11	8
9	Nalgonda ..	12	9	10	10	10
10	Aurangabad ..	12	9	8	9	7
11	Bir ..	12	4	9	8	4
12	Nander ..	11	10	10	9	9
13	Parbhani ..	12	12	12	10	8
14	Gulbarga ..	10	11	9	11	8
15	Osmanabad ..	9	4	8	7	6
16	Raichur ..	10	9	7	11	8
17	Bidar ..	8	9	9	9	6
	Hyderabad State	11	8	10	9	8

No: 13.

WHEAT

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA & HYDERABAD

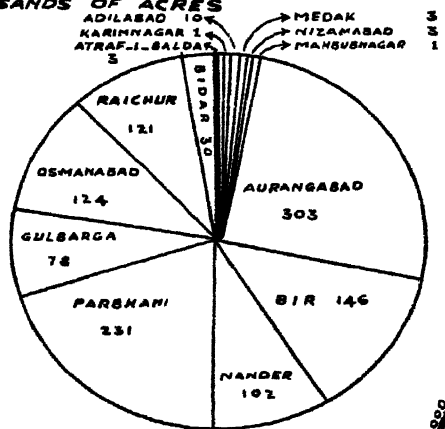
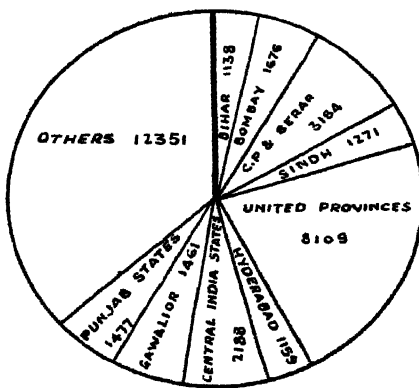
1349 F. (1939-40)

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN INDIA WHEAT PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD

34014

1159

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES



S. RAMMOH

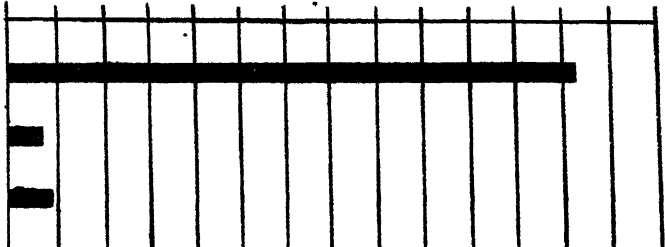
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0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42

PRODUCTION

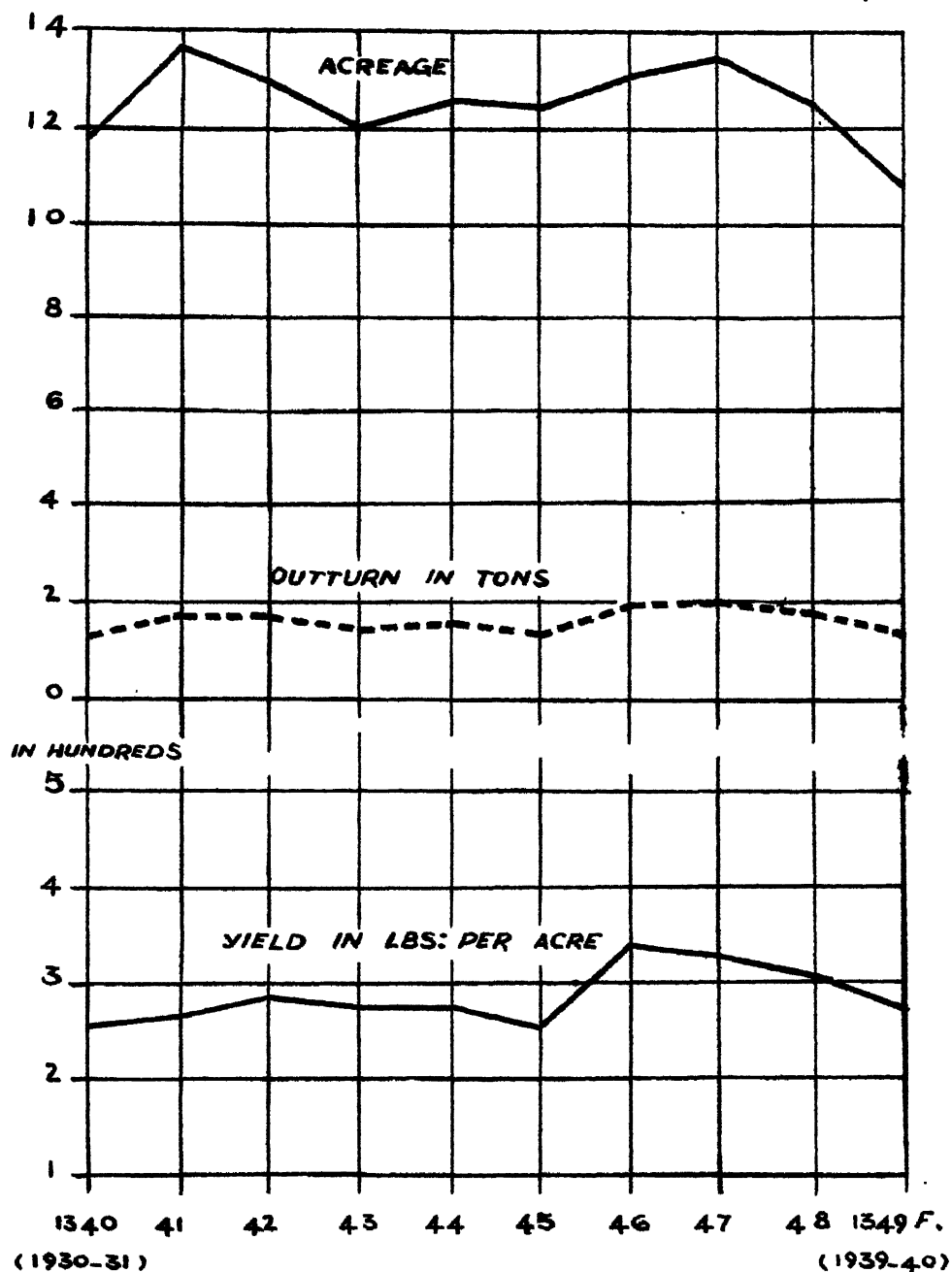
EXPORT

IMPORT



ACREAGE , OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

IN LAKHS FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 4.—WHEAT.

No. 4-A. *A short note on Wheat (Triticum sativum).*

Hindustani.—Gahoon (Grain), Parral (Straw).

Marathi.—Gahu (Grain), Bhus (Straw).

Telugu.—Godhumalu (Grain)

Kanarese.—Godhi (Grain), Hothi (Straw).

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{Area}=1,158,944 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=142,284 \text{ tons}}$ or 275 lbs. per acre

when the crop was 71 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 3.6 per cent. of total wheat area of India and amongst wheat growing Provinces it ranks ninth in India. With regards to irrigated crop of wheat Hyderabad State stands low among Indian Provinces and States.

Wheat occupies the 4th place among the chief cultivated crops of the state, having over 11 lakhs of acres or about 4.5 per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit. The chief wheat growing tract in Hyderabad State is Marathwara. In Telingana, if it is grown at all it is mostly red wheat irrigated.

Wheat is always and entirely a Rabi or Spring crop sown generally from September to November and is harvested from February to March. It is the bread cereal of moderately dry temperate climates. At present this crop is not grown much in regions of warm humid climate, principally because of wheat diseases which thrive under those conditions. It thrives in regions having a rain fall between 10 and 30 inches per annum. Wheats of the more humid areas are generally soft and starchy, while those of less humid areas usually are hard.

Wheat is successfully grown on silts, silt loams and clay loams, usually of high fertility, fine texture and with large humus content.

As a dry crop it grows best on deep black soil such as is found along the Godavary River. When the crop is irrigated, lighter soil is more suitable with a substratum of murrum 2 or 3 feet from the surface to ensure good drainage. The irrigated wheat of the Deccan is grown on this kind of land. Irrigated wheat is grown alone and rotated

with ordinary garden crops. Dry crop wheat is sometimes sown alone and sometimes mixed with safflower, linseed or gram. Dry wheat is generally rotated with cotton and jawar in the cotton districts and with linseed and gram along the Godavary.

The usual trade classification into hard and soft white wheats and hard and soft red wheats applies also the Hyderabad wheats. The hard whites (Bakshi) have a higher percentage of gluten which gives them a flinty translucent appearance; the soft whites are starchy and opaque. The hard red wheats of the Karnatic are the best of the kind. Hard red are the largest grown dry variety of Marathwara. The spelt wheat (Jod Gahoon) variety is classed as a hard red, while the common hard red is the dry crop wheats of Marathwara. The soft red and soft white is limited in the area, by their great liability to rust and spelt which is practically rust-proof is by far the most common of the irrigated wheats of the Deccan and Karnatic.

Dandpuri is a semi soft variety found in the moisture tracts of the State. Bakshi is the hard white wheat so also is the Hansia. Pusa 4 wheat is a recent introduction. Good work is done in the Agricultural Department to find out the best types.

The seed rate is 55 to 66 lbs. per acre.

The normal average outturn of wheat for Hyderabad State grown dry comes to about 575 lbs. of grains and about 1,000 lbs. of straw (and irrigated 1,250 lbs. of grain) per acre. Thus the proportion of grain to straw is 1 to 1.6.

Wheat straw is a poor fodder and the straw of spelt wheat is almost inedible.

The district percentage of the area grown under wheat in Hyderabad State and the serial order according to its importance districtwari is :—

Srl. No.	Districts	P.C.	Order
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	0.6	10
2	Warangal ..	0.004	15
3	Karimnagar ..	0.05	14
4	Adilabad ..	1.0	9
5	Medak ..	0.3	11
6	Nizamabad ..	0.09	13
7	Mahbubnagar ..	0.1	12
8	Nalgonda ..	..	..

Sl. No.	Districts	P. C.	Order
9	Aurangabad ..	29.0	1
10	Bir ..	11.0	4
11	Nander ..	15.0	3
12	Parbhani ..	18.0	2
13	Gulbarga ..	6.0	7
14	Osmanabad ..	9.0	5
15	Raichur ..	7.0	6
16	Bidar ..	3.0	8

The import and export of wheat in and from Hyderabad State in 1939-40 show the possibilities of expansion of its acreage in the State and are as follows.—

	Quantity- in tons.	Value in Rs.
Import ..	11,750	13,69,000
Export ..	4,429	5,15,000

*Districtwise varietal distribution of WHEAT (with trade and scientific particulars)**H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

Trade Name	Scientific class	Predominating characteristics	Local synonyms	Districts where grown mostly
1. Sharbati ..	Triticum vulgare	Soft yellowish-white or white grown dry.	Hyderabad-Sharbati Aurangabad-Potia Jalna-Pissi Aurangabad-Pusa ro or Bodka.	Parbhani, Aurangabad, Bir, Nander, Osmanabad and Nizamabad.
2. Bansi ..	T. Durum ..	Semi hard, golden yellow or amber and elongated grown dry.	Hyderabad, Bidar—Bansi Osmana-bad, Aurangabad.	Bidar, Bir, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Parbhani, Nander, Osmanabad, Medak Raichur and Adilabad
	T. Philosum	do	Bir Bakshi Parbhani or Nander Bunkshi	Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nander, Bidar and Osmanabad.
3. Peela No. 1	T. Durum	Semi-hard, yellow or amber mixed with 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. red (Begad) grown dry generally and irrigated in some places.	Hyderabad-Peela No. 1 Aurangabad-Peela Bir-Peela Osmanabad Bir and } Daudpuri Parbhani Parbhani and Nander-Bagad Parbhani-No.1.	Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nander and Osmanabad.
Peela No. 2	do	Semi hard yellow or amber mixed with 25 to 30 per cent. red (Begad and Gajra) grown dry generally and irrigated in some Places.	Hyderabad-Peela No. 2 Osmanabad and Aurangabad-Kathia or Jalalia or Kattal Nander, Bir and Osmanabad Gajra Parbhani and Nander-Begad.	Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Nander, Bir and Parbhani.
4. Lal (Red)	do	Hard and red Grown dry.	Lal or Gaorani Dominions Kowdya or Peddagodumalu-Nizamabad.	Distributed in general all over the Dominions but particularly in Marathwara. In Telingana (Nizamabad) and Karnatic (Raichur) and Gulbarga.
5. Jod Gahoon (spelt wheat).	T. Dicoc-cum.	Hard ,red, slender and elongated. irrigated.	Marathwara-Khapli Jod Telingana-Mikvalu Jod or Gahoon Karnatic-Kuapli Godhi.	Grown throughout the Dominions mostly Bidar, Parbhani, Medak, Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Bir and Raichur.

**OUTTURN AND PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT WHEATS IN THE DISTRICTS OF
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (in tons).**

Sl. No.	Districts	1935	SEMI-HARD AMBER COLOUR			HARD RED COLOUR		SOFT WHITE COLOUR
		Outturn in tons	Bansi and Bakshi	Peela No. 1	Peela No. 2.	Red or Gaorani	Jod	Shar- bati Potia or Pissi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	588	..	..	..	588	..	..
2	Warangal ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	65	..	..	..	65	..	..
4	Adilabad ..	2,902	..	..	..	2,902	..	..
5	Medak ..	185	..	..	..	185	..	..
6	Nizamabad ..	67	..	..	..	67	..	..
7	Mahbubnagar	287	..	..	..	287	..	..
8	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Aurangabad ..	45,828	5,728	..	17,186	..	..	22,914
10	Bir ..	21,905	4,380	6,580	8,755	2,190	..	..
11	Nander ..	30,915	3,092	6,184	6,184	15,455	..	..
12	Parbhani ..	29,356	1,486	7,340	5,872	14,676	..	..
13	Gulbarga ..	5,311	..	..	..	5,046	265	..
14	Osmanabad ..	12,665	2,533	3,799	4,222	2,111	..	..
15	Raichur ..	2,169	103	..	..	1,953	103	..
16	Bidar ..	3,602	180	..	..	3,242	180	..
	Total ..	155,848	17,489	23,903	42,219	48,770	553	22,914
	Percentage	100	11.3	15.4	27.1	31.3	0.4	14.1

No. 4-B.—WHEAT ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	13	2	2	2	3	7	4
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
4	Adilabad ..	18	13	14	13	10	16	14
5	Nizamabad ..	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
6	Medak ..	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	3	3	2	2	1	2	2
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telingana ..	38	23	23	22	18	30	26
10	Aurangabad ..	319	329	415	351	304	369	344
11	Bir ..	134	178	124	125	146	143	141
12	Nander ..	186	188	170	131	102	185	155
13	Parbhani ..	224	210	222	247	231	221	227
14	Gulbarga ..	87	125	122	113	78	71	105
15	Osmanabad ..	137	160	143	137	124	112	140
16	Raichur ..	83	112	98	90	121	89	101
17	Bidar ..	39	41	39	34	30	40	37
	Marathwara ..	1,209	1,285	1,333	1,228	1,063	1,230	1,250
	Hyderabad State ..	1,247	1,368	1,356	1,250	1,159	1,260	1,276
	All-India ..	33,639	33,215	35,640	35,291	34,014	33,907	34,360
	P.C. of Hyderabad in India ..	3.71	4.12	3.80	3.54	3.40	3.71	3.71
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	9	8	9	9	10	8	9

No. 4-C.—WHEAT OUTTURN (IN TONS)

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Adilabad ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Nizamabad ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telingana ..	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
10	Aurangabad ..	42	51	74	61	39	51	53
11	Bir ..	18	32	21	18	22	19	22
12	Nander ..	19	32	29	17	12	27	22
13	Parbhani ..	28	40	39	37	29	29	34
14	Gulbarga ..	6	10	8	7	7	4	7
15	Osmanabad ..	15	25	15	18	16	12	18
16	Raichur ..	6	11	7	8	12	6	9
17	Bidar ..	3	5	4	3	2	3	4
	Marathwara ..	137	105	197	169	140	151	169
	Hyderabad State ..	140	207	200	171	142	154	172
	All-India ..	9,434	9,752	10,764	9,934	10,752	9,377	10,127
	P.C. of Hyderabad to India ..	1.48	2.12	1.86	1.72	1.32	1.64	1.69
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	13	12	12	12	12	12	12

No. 4-D.—YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN LBS.

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years'	average
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	180	253	187	268	211	167	220
2	Warangal ..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	232	327	315	294	205	219	275
4	Adilabad ..	197	267	363	222	301	253	270
5	Nizamabad ..	134	251	216	183	181	178	193
6	Medak ..	86	122	151	132	188	163	136
7	Baghat ..	..	97	183	236	80	..	149
8	Mahbubnagar ..	137	263	257	223	189	135	214
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Aurangabad ..	291	246	300	387	287	308	342
11	Bir ..	295	401	389	331	339	299	351
12	Nander ..	229	384	379	292	303	327	317
13	Parbhani ..	276	426	390	133	283	289	302
14	Gulbarga ..	145	180	143	133	214	129	163
15	Osmanabad ..	255	344	232	293	309	249	287
16	Raichur ..	166	214	156	196	214	142	189
17	Bidar ..	192	258	259	213	208	178	226
	Hyderabad State ..	251	343	331	308	275	273	302
	Bombay Presidency	417	391	374	406	400	431	393
	C.P. and Berar ..	424	423	449	446	432	450	436
	Madras Presidency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average India ..	628	653	677	631	703	663	660

(Calculated from annawari Estimates and Standard yields).

NO. 4-E.—WHEAT-DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION OF CROP.

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	11	10	8	11	8
2	Warangal ..	8	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	11	12	9	10	7
4	Adilabad ..	9	8	11	7	9
5	Nizamabad ..	7	10	8	7	7
6	Medak ..	4	5	6	6	8
7	Baghat ..	..	4	7	9	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	10	11	10	10	8
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Aurangabad ..	11	9	11	10	9
11	Bir ..	11	10	10	9	9
12	Nander ..	12	12	11	9	9
13	Parbhani ..	12	12	12	10	9
14	Gulbarga ..	8	7	6	5	9
15	Osmanabad ..	10	10	7	9	9
16	Raichur ..	8	5	6	8	9
17	Bidar ..	9	9	9	8	8
	Hyderabad State.	10	10	9	9	9

No. 5.—JAWAR.

No. 5-A—A short note on Jawar or great Millet (*Andropogon sorghum*).

Hindustani.—Jawar (Grain) Kadbi (straw).

Marathi.— Jondhola (Grain) Kadba (Straw).

Telugu.— Jonnalu (Grain) Choppa (Straw).

Kanarese.— Jola (Grain) Kanki (Straw).

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=7,533,762 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=1,224,982 \text{ tons}}$ or 364 lbs. per acre, when the crop was 73 per cent, of the normal.

Hyderabad has 29.38 per cent. of total jawar area of India and amongst jawar growing provinces it ranks first in India with regards acreage and third with regards outturn.

Jawar is the most important cereal and at the same time the largest and most widely grown crop of Hyderabad State. It stands first among all the crops grown in Hyderabad State having over 75 lakhs of acres or about 31 per cent. of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total net cropped area of the State to its credit. As a food crop it is better than rice, as the grain contains more proteids while it also has more starch than wheat. The grain is chiefly eaten as a bread stuff in unleavened cakes. Jawar is equally important as a fodder and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that of all the plants grown in the world for the production of fodder, it probably stands first in being capable under a great variety of conditions producing a very large quantity of palatable fodder in a minimum of time and under fairly dry conditions.

The distribution of the crop is regulated by the amount and distribution of rainfall, but the depth and character of the soil play an equally important part. In the parts of the Deccan where the soils are shallow it gives place to Bajra. It is essentially a crop of deep and heavier soils, while the best results are obtained in centres with an average rainfall of from 25 to 40 inches.

NO: 15.

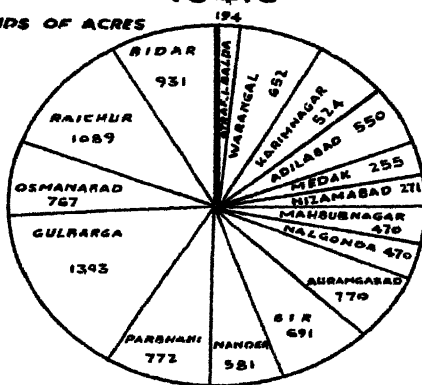
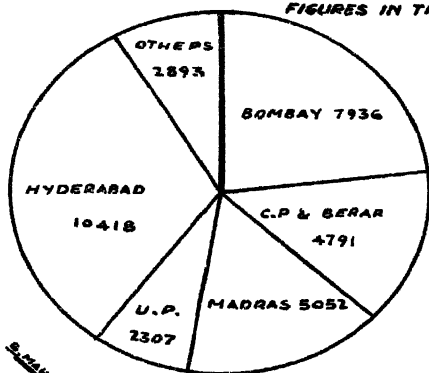
JAWAR

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA & HYDERABAD

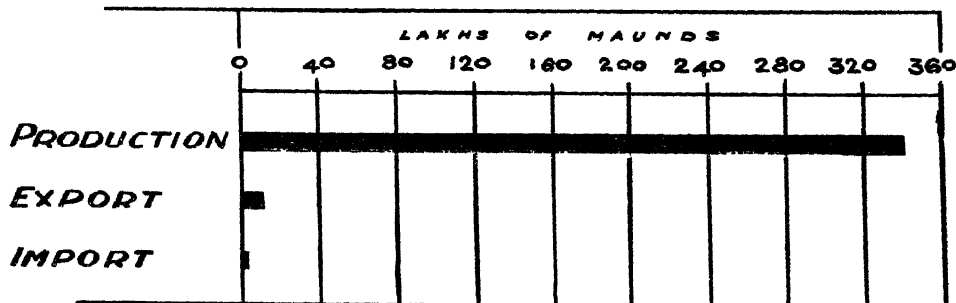
1349 F. (1939-40)

JAWAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA 33389 JAWAR PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD 10418

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES



S. HANMANTH



NO 16.

JAWAR

ACREAGE , OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

IN LAKHS

140

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

IN HUNDREDS

5

4

3

2

1

ACREAGE

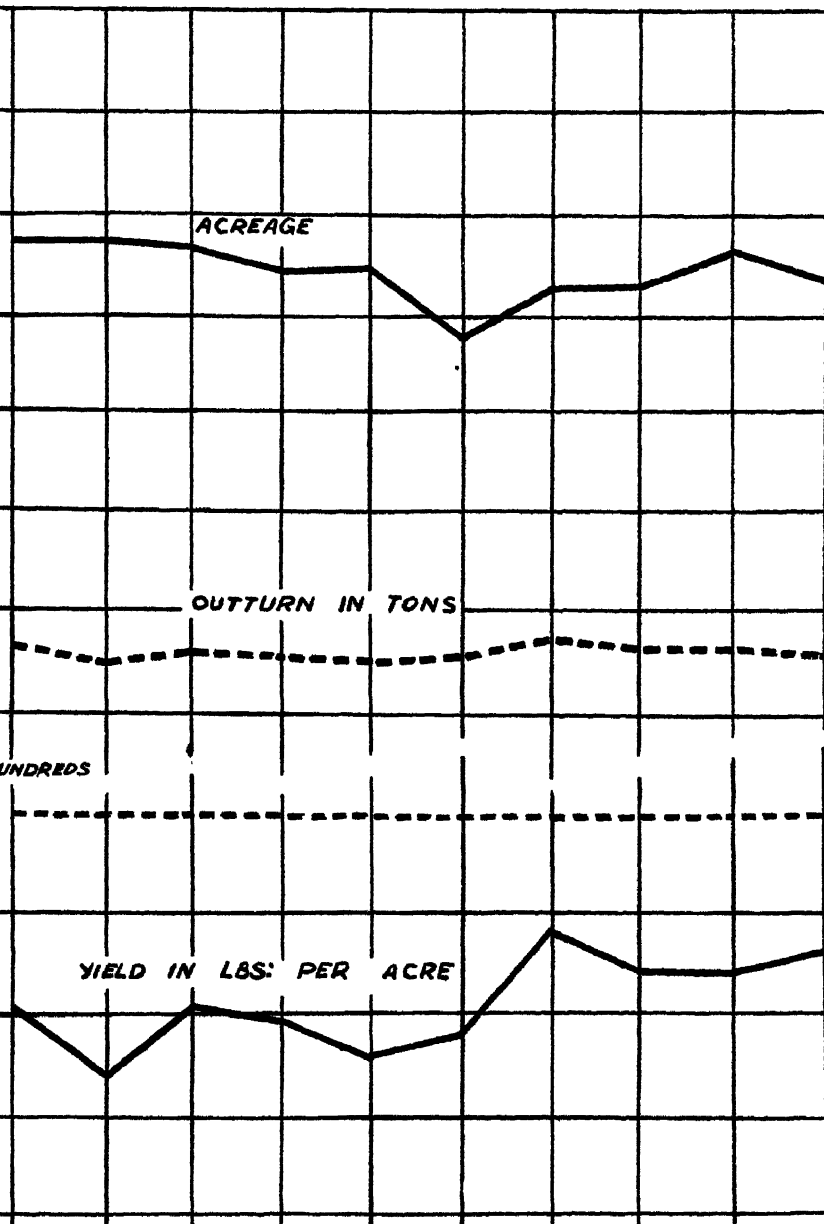
OUTTURN IN TONS

YIELD IN LBS. PER ACRE

1340 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 1349 F.

(1930-31)

(1939-40)



Agriculturally speaking, three main divisions of the crop may be made: (a) the early sown or Kharif varieties, red, yellow, and white, (b) the late sown or rabi varieties—all white and (c) the irrigated hot-season crop grown for fodder alone.

Various pulses, oilseeds and fibre plants are generally grown mixed with kharif jawar. The best jawar is grown on black soil in rotation with cotton, but the crop does particularly well also on the deep alluvial soils. Telingana is the chief area for kharif jawar. The kharif is generally sown in June as soon as the land is sufficiently moistened. The crop matures in four to four and a half months but when grown for fodder alone it is cut in 3 months or with certain varieties (*e.g.* Sundhia) in even less time. Rabi jawar is also extensively grown and occupies nearly half of the total area under the crop. Its success depends upon a deep moisture-retaining soil and sufficient late rainfall. Marathwara and Karnatic are the chief centres of rabi jawar. Rabi jawar is generally sown with drill in September or October and is harvested in February or March. Rabi jawar in Marathwara and Karnatic has usually subordinate to its safflower in rows, or linseed either in rows or sprinkled. The best hot season jawar sown between November and February and require irrigation. They are generally cut for fodder before they reach maturity, and fed at once to the cattle in the hot weather. The yield of fodder jawar is 9,000 lbs. per acre of green fodder.

If the seed of any variety is sown thickly in good well-manured soil in a favourable season, the stalks will grow tall and thin and produce small heads of grain. When a good market for Kadbi exists the seed is thickly sown and large yield of the excellent fodder is obtained. The best varieties of jawar are—(a) Rabi=Raichur white, Chitapur white, Sholapuri, Mantha, Chapti, Badri, Dagdi, Maldandi, (b) Kharif=Local Yellow, Kharif white, Berari or Mahori, Thaingni, Dhendi and Ramkhel. Kharif yellow and kharif red are the best fodder varieties. The places noted for jawar in Hyderabad State are Parenda (Osmanabad) and Chitapur (Gulbarga).

The average yield of jawar per acre comes to about 670 lbs. for the Kharif dry or unirrigated crop and 540 of

the Rabi dry crop. The average yield of fodder per acre in addition to the grain comes to about 1,700 lbs. green and 1,200 lbs. dry fodder, and the normal proportion of grain to fodder is about 1 to 2.5.

The district percentage of the area grown under jawar in the Hyderabad State and the serial order is:—

Districts	P. C.	Order	Districts	P. C.	Order
Atraf-i-Balda ..	1	15	Aurangabad ..	9	4
Warangal ..	5	11	Bir ..	6	9
Karimangar ..	4	12	Nander ..	6	7
Adilabad ..	6	8	Parbhani ..	9	5
Medak ..	2	14	Gulbarga ..	15	1
Nizamabad ..	1	16	Osmanabad ..	9	3
Mahbubnagar ..	5	10	Raichur ..	11	2
Nalgonda ..	3	13	Bidar ..	8	6

The import and export of Jawar in and from Hyderabad State in 1939-40 show a favourable condition of the State with regards to this crop.

	Quantity in tons	Value in Rs.
Import ..	5,500	4,97,000
Export ..	30,214	27,39,000

The districtwar distribution of the varieties in the State are :

Kharif varieties :—

- (1) Kharif Yellow ..Nander, Medak, Atraf-i-Balda Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, and Karimnagar.
- (2) Kharif white ..Nander, Medak, Atraf-i-Balda Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, and Karimnagar.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (3) Berari | .. Nander. |
| (4) Mahori | .. Nander. |
| (5) Thaingni | .. Nander and Warangal. |
| (6) Dhendi | .. Karimnagar. |
| (7) Ramkhel | .. Warangal. |
| (8) Pachcha Jonna | —Medak and Atrai-Balda. |

Rabi Varieties :—

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (1) Rabi white | .. Raichur, Gulbarga, Bir, Nander
Adilabad and Medak. |
| (2) Sholapuri | .. Osmanabad, Bir and Gulbarga. |
| (3) Mantha Chapti | .. Parbhani. |
| (4) Bedri | .. Bidar, Bir and Osmanabad. |
| (5) Dagdi | .. Osmanabad, Bir, Aurangabad
Parbhani, Raichur and Gulbarga |
| (6) Maldandi | .. Bidar, Bir, Osmanabad, Raichur
and Gulbarga. |
| (7) Rabi Red | .. Bidar, Bir and Osmanabad. |
| (8) Rabi Yellow | .. Bir and Nander. |
| (9) Thaingni | .. Bir. |
| (10) Berari | .. Nander. |
| (11) Motichure | .. Osmanabad. |

Fodder Jawar Varieties :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Kharif Yellow | .. Telingana. |
| (2) Kharif Red | .. do |
| (3) Nilva, Shalu and
Ulavali | .. Aurangabad. |

No. 5.-B.—JAWAR ACREAGE.

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1951-55	1956-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	180	128	107	116	194	122	143
2	Warangal ..	423	452	470	467	651	451	492
3	Karimnagar ..	329	363	329	625	523	363	484
4	Adilabad ..	472	447	456	499	550	550	487
5	Nizamabad ..	138	128	98	118	271	140	150
6	Medak ..	118	155	138	176	255	141	167
7	Baghat ..	..	20	22	13	43	..	19
8	Mahbubnagar ..	445	411	389	517	469	458	446
9	Nalgonda ..	354	393	285	398	467	302	379
	Telingana ..	2,459	2,497	2,289	2,929	3,423	2,527	2,719
10	Aurangabad ..	819	858	819	787	768	813	810
11	Bir ..	472	710	542	542	690	551	591
12	Nander ..	512	548	535	496	580	552	534
13	Parbhani ..	732	780	747	717	772	737	750
14	Gulbarga ..	1,189	1,437	1,203	1,204	1,392	1,426	1,285
15	Osmanabad ..	962	963	766	795	767	879	851
16	Raichur ..	955	924	888	961	1,088	1,019	963
17	Bidar ..	699	663	691	684	931	673	734
	Marathwara ..	6,340	6,883	6,191	6,136	6,988	6,700	6,518
	Hyderabad State ..	8,799	9,380	8,480	9,115	10,411	9,227	9,237
	All-India ..	32,825	37,220	33,489	33,812	33,389	34,218	34,147
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	26.60	25.20	25.32	26.95	31.18	26.96	27.05
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	1	2	1	1	2	1	1

No. 5-C.—JAWAR OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	20	20	16	24	31	13	22
2	Warangal ..	38	70	69	73	118	50	73
3	Karimnagar ..	37	60	55	76	67	34	59
4	Adilabad ..	72	82	81	72	98	68	81
5	Nizamabad ..	15	18	12	15	49	13	21
6	Medak ..	15	21	10	25	40	17	24
7	Baghat ..	..	2	3	2	6	..	3
8	Mahbubnagar ..	40	56	53	68	73	51	58
9	Nalgonda ..	41	61	38	52	79	30	56
	Telingana ..	278	390	346	407	561	276	397
10	Aurangabad ..	139	148	142	132	149	133	142
11	Bir ..	74	129	78	97	113	80	98
12	Nander ..	80	112	113	74	106	82	97
13	Parbhani ..	112	173	136	125	150	112	133
14	Gulbarga ..	103	215	156	169	214	134	172
15	Osmanabad ..	73	179	115	104	119	104	118
16	Raichur ..	158	110	107	173	161	107	142
17	Bidar ..	83	134	116	111	132	80	115
	Marathwara ..	322	1,200	963	985	1,144	382	1,022
	Hyderabad State ..	1,100	1,590	1,303	1,392	1,705	1,158	1,419
	All-India ..	6,159	7,098	6,506	6,463	6,502	6,047	6,546
	P. C. of Hyderabad to India ..	17.86	22.40	20.10	21.53	26.22	19.14	21.68
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces ..	2	2	1	2	1	2	2

No. 5-D.—YIELD PER ACRE OF JAWAR IN LBS.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	254	348	331	458	352	235	349
2	Warangal ..	190	345	329	350	404	251	325
3	Karimnagar ..	248	368	376	275	288	207	311
4	Adilabad ..	343	410	399	327	400	280	376
5	Nizamabad ..	251	323	272	318	404	217	314
6	Medak ..	284	302	313	266	350	266	396
7	Baghat ..	..	280	277	326	312	..	299
8	Mahbubnagar ..	203	307	303	295	347	247	291
9	Nalgonda ..	258	346	301	293	377	219	315
10	Aurangabad ..	381	386	388	377	433	376	393
11	Bir ..	351	405	321	401	465	323	369
12	Nander ..	349	458	473	333	411	333	405
13	Parbhani ..	341	496	407	392	437	319	415
14	Gulbarga ..	195	336	291	314	345	234	296
15	Osmanabad ..	171	415	336	292	347	267	312
16	Raichur ..	135	267	269	404	331	228	281
17	Bidar ..	304	433	375	362	319	269	363
	Hyderabad State ..	280	381	346	345	364	280	343
	Bombay Presidency ..	449	362	334	382	326	463	371
	C. P. & Berar ..	443	483	559	480	543	499	504
	Madras Presidency ..	610	572	534	577	615	611	580
	Average : India ..	420	427	435	429	436	423	429

(Calculated from annawari estimates and standard yield).

No. 5-F.—JAWAR—DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION OF CROP.

Srl. No.	Districts	<u>1935-36</u> 1845 F.	<u>1936-37</u> 1846 F.	<u>1937-38</u> 1847 F.	<u>1938-39</u> 1848 F.	<u>1939-40</u> 1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	8	8	8	11	8
2	Warangal ..	6	8	8	8	10
3	Karimnagar ..	9	9	9	7	7
4	Adilabad ..	12	10	10	7	10
5	Nizamabad ..	8	7	8	8	10
6	Medak ..	9	7	8	6	8
7	Baghat ..	..	7	6	8	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	7	7	6	7	8
9	Nalgonda ..	8	7	7	7	9
10	Aurangabad ..	12	9	8	10	10
11	Bir ..	11	10	9	10	9
12	Nander ..	10	10	11	8	10
13	Parbhani ..	11	12	9	9	11
14	Gulbarga ..	5	8	8	8	8
15	Osmanabad ..	8	10	7	7	8
16	Raichur ..	12	7	6	10	8
17	Bidar ..	9	11	10	9	8
	Hyderabad State	9	9	8	8	9

No. 6.—BAJRA.

No. 6-A-A short note on Bajra or spiked millet or Bulrush
(millet *Pennisetum typhoideum*).

Hindustani—Bajra (Grain), Kadbi (Straw).
Marathi— Bajri (Grain), Sarmad (Straw).
Telugu— Cumbu, Sajjalu (Grain).
Kanarese— Sajji (Grain), Kanki (Straw).

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=1,619,002 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=101,164 \text{ tons}}$ or (140) lbs. of grain per acre when the crop was (40) per cent. of the normal.

Bajra stands third in importance as a cultivated crop occupying over (16) lakhs of acres or about (7.2) per cent. of the net cropped area in Hyderabad State. Amongst bajra growing Provinces it ranks fifth in India. Hyderabad has 12.8 per cent. of the total bajra area of India. It is the staple crop in a large tract and is the chief food (bread) of large classes of people, but it is grown only where it gives better results than jawar. It is always a kharif crop and a light soil millet, while jawar is chiefly sown on heavier soils both in kharif and rabi. The crop does best when the climate is moderately dry and when the monsoon rains come in light downpours with plenty of sunshine between showers. There are two varieties of bajra grown, *i.e.*, Desi and Cawnpori.

Bajra as a nutritious food stands very high containing about 10 per cent. of proteids and 70 per cent. of starch and compares very favourably with jawar as a food, but its straw makes fodder much poorer than jawar straw.

Bajra is practically always a mixed crop sown with pulse mixtures. As stated above it is always a kharif crop grown dry and sown at the advent of S. W. monsoon *i.e.*, June and harvested in September and October.

The normal average outturn comes to 400 lbs. of grain per acre. The proportion of grain to straw is generally the same as jawar being about 1 to 2.5.

The import of bajra being insignificant it is not separately recorded. The export in 1939-40 (1349 F.) was 12,572 tons worth Rs. 10,27,000.

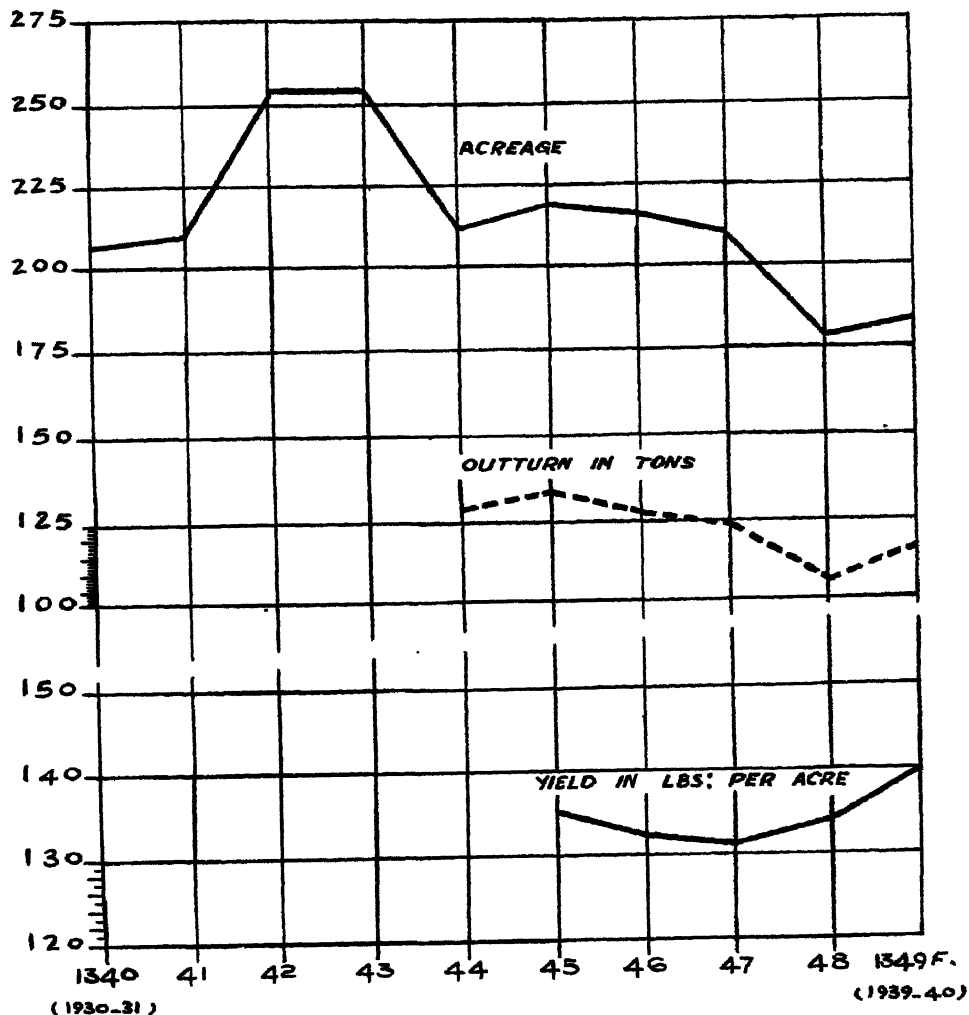
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BAJRA

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

THOUSANDS



No. 6-B.—BAJRA ACREAGE.

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	150	145	139	137	140	148	143
2	Warangal ..	163	160	149	145	72	163	139
3	Karimnagar ..	3	4	4	5	1	4	3
4	Adilabad ..	25	23	21	22	2	43	18
5	Nizamabad ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
6	Medak ..	33	31	30	27	..	28	24
7	Baghat ..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1
8	Mahbubnagar ..	241	238	243	59	84	30	173
9	Nalgonda ..	347	440	271	376	332	444	353
	Telingana ..	962	1,045	858	773	633	860	854
10	Aurangabad ..	348	341	339	307	345	246	335
11	Bir ..	142	143	143	142	180	133	150
12	Nander ..	23	77	22	19	19	24	32
13	Parbhani ..	46	78	43	40	23	48	46
14	Gulbarga ..	207	201	243	230	92	182	195
15	Osmanabad ..	84	84	79	75	55	80	75
16	Raichur ..	201	201	199	167	161	247	186
17	Bidar ..	185	184	182	170	113	185	167
	Marathwara ..	1,236	1,309	1,250	1,151	986	1,150	1,186
	Hyderabad State ..	2,198	2,354	2,108	1,924	1,619	2,010	2,040
	All-India ..	16,911	16,103	16,242	17,216	17,369	17,623	16,768
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	12.99	14.62	12.97	11.17	9.32	11.40	12.16
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian provinces	5	4	4	5	5	4	5

No. 6-C.—BAJRA OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	8	8	7	7	7	Not available	7
2	Warangal ..	11	10	9	9	5	"	9
3	Karimnagar ..	1	..	..	..	..	"	..
4	Adilabad ..	1	1	1	1	..	"	1
5	Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	..
6	Medak ..	2	2	2	1	..	"	1
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	13	12	13	4	6	"	10
9	Nalgonda ..	24	29	18	24	21	"	23
	Telingana ..	60	62	50	46	39	..	51
10	Aurangabad ..	19	18	17	16	18	..	18
11	Bir ..	11	10	10	10	13	..	11
12	Nander ..	1	4	1	1	1	..	3
13	Parbhani ..	3	5	3	3	2	..	3
14	Gulbarga ..	12	13	15	14	6	..	12
15	Osmanabad ..	4	4	4	4	3	..	4
16	Raichur ..	13	13	13	10	12	..	12
17	Bidar ..	10	10	10	9	7	..	9
	Marathwara ..	73	77	73	67	62	..	72
	Hyderabad State ..	133	139	123	113	101	..	123
	All-India ..	2,681	2,433	2,625	2,466	2,455	..	2,532
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	4.96	5.71	4.68	4.53	4.10	..	4.85
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces ..	6	6	6	6	6	..	6

No. 6-D.—BAJRA YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' averag	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	118	116	116	117	117	..	117
2	Warangal ..	155	146	141	142	140	..	145
3	Karimnagar ..	371	185	185	158	150	..	210
4	Adilabad ..	129	122	122	140	120	..	127
5	Nizamabad ..	119	108	236	68	82	..	122
6	Medak ..	133	132	108	113	212	..	140
7	Baghat ..	..	131	132	125	127	..	103
8	Mahbubnagar ..	116	113	123	167	172	..	138
9	Nalgonda ..	155	145	145	145	143	..	147
	Telingana ..	139	132	132	139	141	..	137
10	Aurangabad ..	122	118	114	118	120	..	118
11	Bir ..	166	163	163	164	165	..	164
12	Nander ..	121	122	122	119	121	..	121
13	Parbhani ..	125	137	137	141	150	..	138
14	Gulbarga ..	133	143	143	137	147	..	141
15	Osmanabad ..	114	105	105	109	107	..	108
16	Raichur ..	144	143	143	137	165	..	146
17	Bidar ..	125	119	119	120	132	..	123
	Marathwara ..	132	132	131	131	139	..	133
	Hyderabad State ..	135	132	131	134	140	..	134
	Bombay Presidency ..	312	256	284	264	255	..	274
	C. P. & Berar ..	453	491	576	592	469	..	516
	Madras Presidency ..	591	577	577	530	563	..	568
	Average India	355	339	341	318	316	..	334

(Calculated from annawari and standard yield).

No. 7.—BARLEY.

No. 7-A—A short note on Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*).

Hindustani—Jau (grain) Parel (straw).
Marathi— Satu, Jay (grain).
Telugu— Yavalu, Mullewaloo (grain).
Kanarese— Javegodhi (grain).

Barley is not extensively grown in Hyderabad State. Its cultivation is round about the city of Hyderabad and places of military cantonments. It is grown as rabi irrigated crops and like irrigated wheat is often a second crop in garden lands and takes its place in rotation among the numerous garden crops grown. 3 to 4 irrigations are given. Barley is generally grown alone, occasionally there is a sprinkling of rape or mustard. Barley is essentially a light land crop. The sandy loams are particularly suitable. Barley is sown usually in October. Seed-rate is 100 lbs. per acre. The crop mature in about four months. The crop is harvested at the end of January, threshed and prepared for market in the same way as wheat. Barley is extensively used as horse food and not for brewing and distilling. It is practically exempt from disease and probably on this account is grown in preference to wheat, the latter crop being often seriously damaged by rust. A full average yield of barley amounts to 1,160 to 1,200 lbs. of grain per acre and about a ton of straw. The straw is more nutritious than that of wheat.

The variety cultivated is six rowed barley (*Hordeum hexastichum*). Ten women are required to cut an acre of barley in a day. Threshing and winnowing require 8 to 10 labourers for an acre.

(a) Cost of reaping 10 women at Rs. 0-3-0 per head	..	..	1	14	0	
(b) Threshing and winnowing: 9 labourers	Rs. 0-4-0 per head	..	..	2	4	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
				4	2	0

Average produce is 1,200 lbs. at Rs. 3 per maund= Rs. 44 and thus the harvesting charges are about 8 per cent. of the value of produce.

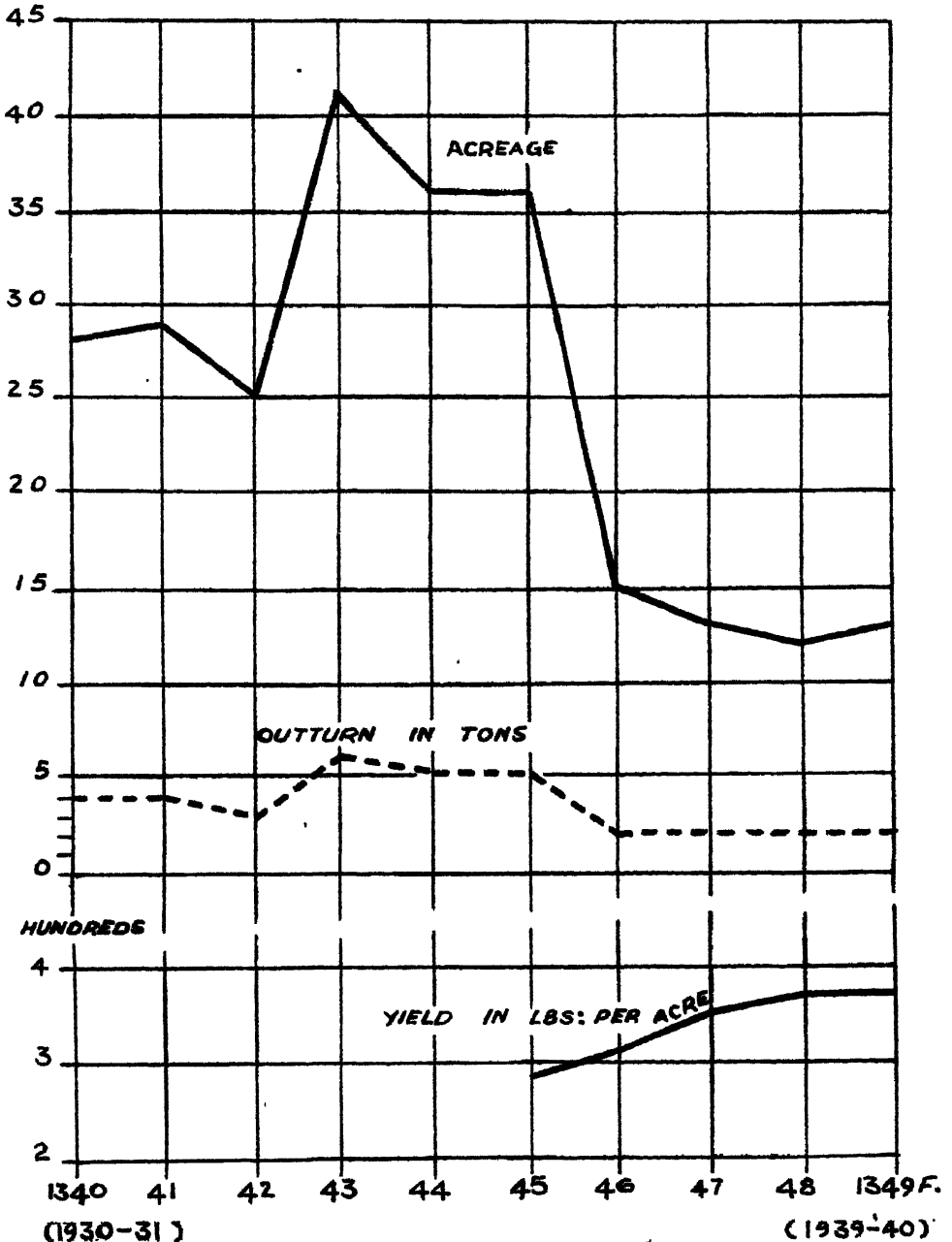
NO: 18.

BARLEY

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

THOUSANDS



No. 7-B. BARLEY ACREAGE.

Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
	1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Atraf-i-Balda ..	3,180	3,383	..	..	828	3,231	1,478
Warahgal ..	341	..	..	92	82	251	103
Karimnagar ..	205	..	..	..	..	205	41
Adilabad ..	163	15	12	12	..	159	40
Nizamabad ..	829	152	19	801	..	449	360
Medak ..	511	844	890	705	88	986	608
Baghat ..	..	231	607	395	200	..	299
Mahbubnagar ..	6,528	2,388	186	204	10	2,672	1,863
Nalgonda ..	171	12	..	..	15	311	40
Telingana ..	11,928	7,025	1,774	2,209	1,223	3,264	4,832
Aurangabad ..	2,781	..	..	..	..	2,810	556
Bir ..	8,976	235	306	298	..	10,212	1,962
Nander ..	2,831	922	768	754	173	2,405	1,090
Parbhani ..	1,856	375	547	447	350	1,988	715
Gulbarga ..	2,840	1,056	3,666	3,207	1,293	2,755	2,412
Osmanabad ..	602	474	548	616	313	275	511
Raichur ..	123	..	..	303	3	560	86
Bidar ..	3,675	3,724	5,026	4,778	355	4,155	3,512
Marathwara ..	23,684	6,786	10,861	10,398	2,487	25,160	10,843
Hyderabad State ..	35,612	13,811	12,635	12,607	3,710	33,424	15,675
All-India ..	61,25,000	64,64,000	62,45,000	6,12,800	60,33,000	65,17,000	61,99,000
P.C. of Hyderabad to India ..	0.58	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.06	0.51	0.21
Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces	7	9	11	9	11	7	9

Note.—What is noted as Barley in this statement is really the real barley plus the "spelt wheat".

No. 7-C.—BARLEY OUTTURN (IN TONS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1945 F.	1936-37 1946 F.	1937-38 1947 F.	1938-39 1948 F.	1939-40. 1949 F.	5 years' 1931-35	ave r ag 1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ...	625	368	..	..	110	Not available	221
2	Warangal ..	18	..	..	15	11	..	9
3	Karimnagar ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	Adilabad ..	10	2	2	2	..	..	3
5	Nizamabad ..	136	25	..	..	..	..	32
6	Medak ..	137	123	140	130	15	..	109
7	Baghat ..	..	22	3	69	41	..	27
8	Mahbubnagar ..	847	431	22	36	1	..	268
9	Nalgonda ..	5	1	..	..	2	..	3
	Telingana ..	1,789	972	167	252	180	..	672
10	Aurangabad ..	500	..	..	..	..	..	100
11	Bir ..	531	22	29	28	..	..	122
12	Nander ..	218	138	15	121	26	..	123
13	Parbhani ..	187	61	73	75	54	..	90
14	Gulbarga ..	329	237	845	810	205	..	485
15	Osmanabad ..	66	65	75	70	38	..	62
16	Raichur ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	Bidar ..	918	444	599	35	64	..	412
	Marathwara ..	2,755	967	1,736	1,139	387	..	1,396
	Hyderabad State ..	4,544	1,939	1,908	1,391	567	..	2,068
	All-India ..	23,30,000	23,13,000	20,88,000	18,54,000	19,85,000	..	21,14,000
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	0.19	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.03	..	0.09
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces	8	11	11	11	11	..	11

No. 7-D.—BARLEY YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	440	342	..	..	..	Not available	391
2	Warangal ..	118	..	..	..	..		118
3	Karimnagar ..	120	..	..	..	..		120
4	Adilabad ..	137	298	373	373	298	..	396
5	Nizamabad ..	448	368	375	391	402	..	397
6	Medak ..	455	326	579	413	395	..	434
7	Baghat ..	..	213	10	391	464	..	269
8	Mahbubnagar ..	290	404	264	395	358	..	342
9	Nalgonda ..	65	186	..	..	..	..	125
	Telingana ..	336	310	341	398	405	..	358
10	Aurangabad ..	403	..	..	..	..	..	403
11	Bir ..	133	2,109	212	217	216	..	197
12	Nander ..	169	335	335	360	343	..	308
13	Parbhani ..	226	364	298	375	345	..	322
14	Gulbarga ..	259	502	516	565	354	..	439
15	Osmanabad ..	245	307	306	254	269	..	276
16	Raichur ..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200
17	Bidar ..	559	267	267	253	402	..	350
	Marathwara ..	260	310	358	364	366	..	332
	Hyderabad State ..	286	310	355	370	372	..	339
	Bombay Presidency ..	..	..	Not available.			..	..
	C.P. and Berar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras Presidency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average India ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8—RAGI.

No.8-A—A short note on Ragi or Nagli (*Eleusine coracana*).

Hindustani—Ragi (grain) Ghass (straw).

Marathi— Nagli, Nachni (grain).

Telugu— Taidalu, Raghulu (grain).

Kanarese—Ragi (grain).

In 1939-40 = $\frac{\text{area}=25,320 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=3,391 \text{ tons}}$ or (300) lbs. of grain per acre when the crop was (67) per cent. of normal.

Amongst ragi growing Provinces Hyderabad ranks 4th in India. Ragi occupies ninth place among the chief cultivated crops of the State, having over (25) thousands of acres or about (0.09) per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

The chief ragi growing tract in Hyderabad State is Karnatic and then Telingana. Heavy crops are produced on alluvial soils of Telingana and Karnatic. Ragi is entirely a rain crop in Hyderabad State and is generally grown in districts of heavy rainfall on land which is too light for rice or too steep to be converted into terraced rice fields. It thrives well on such land with a well distributed fall of 30 to 35 inches and even a heavier rainfall suits the crop admirably.

Ragi is sometimes drilled but generally grown unmixed and from transplanted seedlings. It is grown once in 3 or 4 years in the same field. It is rotated by sesamum and niger. A fair average crop will yield 699 to 1,016 lbs. of grain (Irrigated 1,400 lbs. and dry 900 lbs.). Ragi straw is of poor nutritive value as fodder. Ragi will keep good if stored in underground pits for a very long time.

No. 8-B. RAGI ACREAGE.

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	85,451	98,758	4,258	..	11,977	188,812	50,109
2	Warangal ..	11,500	11,500	975	204	628	89,384	4,960
3	Karimnagar ..	262	022	453	..	..	5,000	2,579
4	Adilabad ..	..	..	155	..	146	8,851	150
5	Nizamabad ..	7,107	7,023	6,883	..	22	11,004	5,259
6	Medak ..	3,441	6,945	3,775	..	974	32,171	3,786
7	Baghat ..	499	4,102	2,421	..	1,324	..	1,086
8	Mahbubnagar ..	126,465	109,918	15,424	7,864	6,878	157,352	53,310
9	Nalgonda ..	7,292	9,170	5,476	1,546	843	2,228	4,765
	Telingana ..	212,017	254,438	39,815	9,614	22,287	489,362	118,634
10	Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,487	..
12	Nander ..	60	175	..	..	..	5,647	117
13	Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,312	..
14	Gulbarga ..	31,192	21,789	18,228	2,362	1,675	34,444	15,048
15	Osmanabad ..	79	77	67	..	..	1,751	74
16	Raichur ..	30,901	30,000	12,002	4,820	1,312	13,622	15,807
17	Bidar ..	2,775	4,188	1,321	..	46	11,950	2,082
	Marathwara ..	65,007	56,229	31,613	7,182	3,033	71,163	32,613
	Hyderabad State ..	307,024	310,667	71,428	16,796	25,320	580,525	146,247
	All-India ..			Not	available.			
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India. ..				do			
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces. ..				do			

No. 9.—MAIZE.

No. 9-A—*A short note on Maize or Indian Corn (Zea Mays).*

Hindustani—Makkai, Bhutta (Grain) Kadbi (straw).

Marathi—Maka (Grain).

Telugu—Mokkajonna (Grain).

Kanarese—Mekhijol, Goinjol (Grain).

In 1939-40 = $\frac{\text{area} = 579,496 \text{ acres}}{\text{Outturn} = 96,140 \text{ tons.}}$ or 377 lbs. of grain per acre when the crop was 63 per cent of normal.

Hyderabad has 9.89 per cent. of the total maize crop area of India and amongst maize growing Provinces it ranks 4th in India. With regards to irrigated crop of maize, Hyderabad State stands 4th among the Indian Provinces and States.

Maize crop occupies the tenth place among the chief cultivated crops of the State, having over (6) lakhs of acres or about (2.2) per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

In Deccan it is mostly grown for green cobs and early fodder though the grain in some cases is allowed to ripen. The green cobs are readily sold in towns for roasting.

In parts of Medak district it is grown either as a rain or as a late irrigated crop. The varieties grown are local small (3 months crop) local large (4 months crop) and the local forgreen cobs. The kharif or rain crop is most extensively cultivated and is usually followed by a rabi crop of wheat or gram. Maize with sufficient rainfall does best on the rich brown soils. Rice lands' retentive of moisture either by position or by depth and density also suit the crop. It is usually sown alone as its quick habit of growth does not make it a good companion for subordinate mixtures.

Maize gives on an average yield of 568 lbs. (when dry crop) and 1,040 lbs. (when irrigated crop) of grain. As a fodder maize probably stands only second to jawar amongst the fodder crops of the world and it may even be doubted whether it is not in many cases considerably its superior. It produces almost as much good fodder

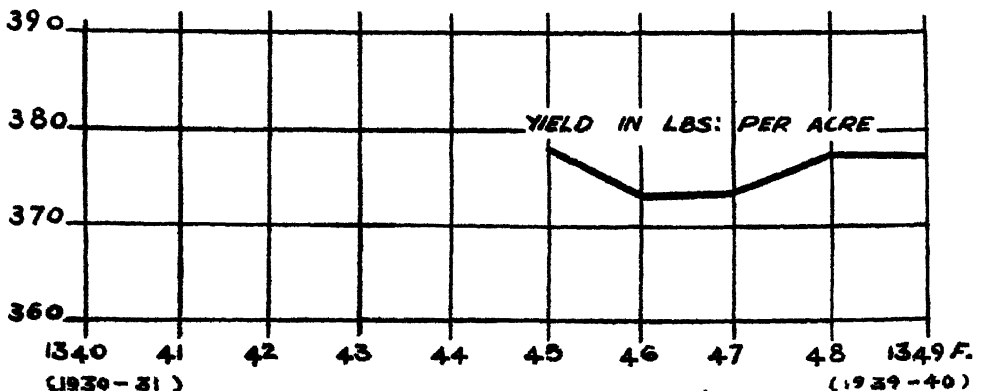
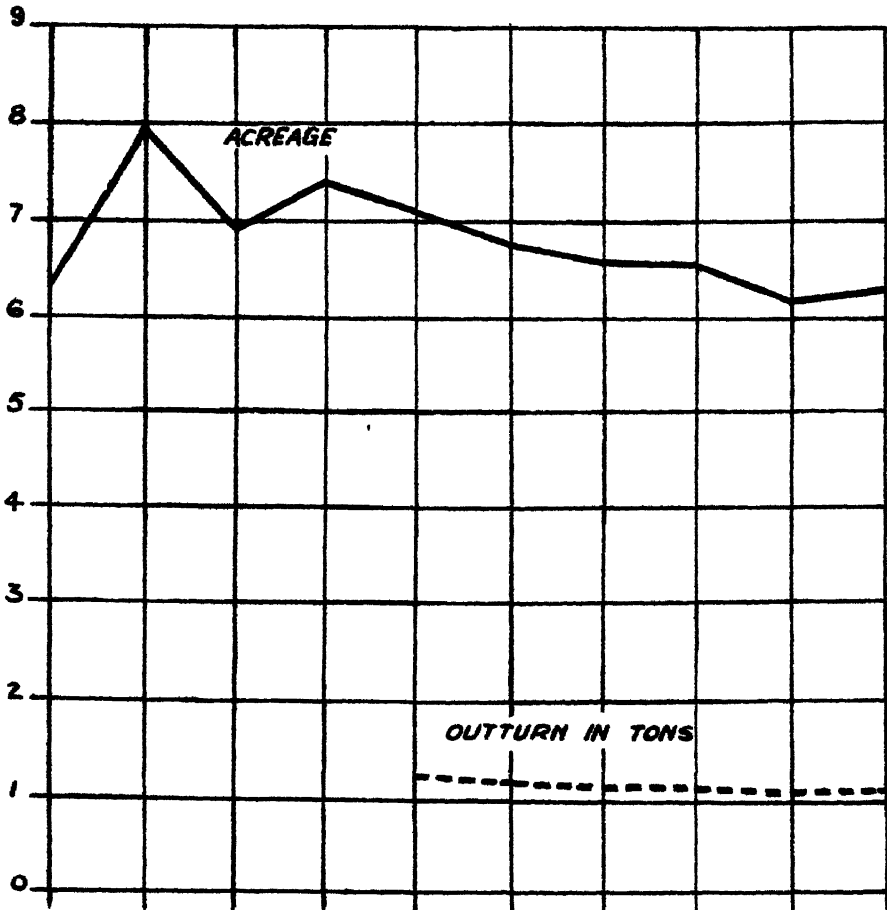
NO: 19.

MAIZE

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

LAKHS



per acre as jawar, *i.e.*, 10,000 of green fodder per acre. It can be sown at any time of the year and in any type of soil suitable to jawar provided irrigation is given during hot weather and one or two waterings in cold weather. It grows rapidly. It requires little water considering the yield of fodder which it gives. It can be safely grown over a large range of country than its rival, the jawar and it can be fed at any stage of its growth far more safely than is the case with jawar. Taking all these factors into consideration it can safely be said that maize is not only an excellent fodder crop in ordinary times but is probably the best emergency fodder crop to grow when the rain fails, as is often the case in south-western parts of the State and when famine is imminent.

No. 9-B.—MAIZE ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1945 F.	1936-37 1946 F.	1937-38 1947 F.	1938-39 1948 F.	1939-40 1949 F.	5 years' average 1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	25	22	22	20	22	30	22
2	Warangal ..	158	161	165	160	83	169	145
3	Karimnagar ..	162	159	154	149	163	144	158
4	Adilabad ..	36	38	37	35	38	40	37
5	Nizamabad ..	51	51	35	31	34	40	40
6	Medak ..	34	39	44	54	59	62	46
7	Baghat ..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1
8	Mahbubnagar ..	11	20	10	9	12	20	12
9	Nalgonda ..	18	16	16	16	17	25	17
	Telingana ..	495	510	484	475	428	530	478
10	Aurangabad ..	14	23	13	14	13	15	15
11	Bir ..	9	18	7	8	9	7	10
12	Nander ..	25	23	21	21	22	33	23
13	Parbhani ..	28	26	22	21	12	27	22
14	Gulbarga ..	22	23	23	27	34	23	26
15	Osmanabad ..	17	16	15	17	14	17	16
16	Raichur ..	29	18	29	25	21	31	24
17	Bidar ..	36	16	37	39	26	40	31
	Marathwara ..	180	163	167	172	151	193	167
	Hyderabad State ..	675	673	651	647	579	723	645
	All-India ..	6,613	6,391	6,276	6,330	6,380	6,905	6,398
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	10.21	10.31	10.37	9.76	9.78	10.47	10.08
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

No. 9-C. - MAIZE OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' Average	Average
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	4	4	4	3	4	Not available.	4
2	Warangal ..	30	29	30	28	15	..	26
3	Karimnagar ..	24	24	24	23	25	..	24
4	Adilabad ..	6	6	6	6	7	..	6
5	Nizamabad ..	9	9	6	6	6	..	7
6	Medak ..	5	6	7	9	9	..	7
7	Baghat ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	2	1	1	2	3	..	2
9	Nalgonda ..	3	3	3	3	3	..	3
	Telingana ..	83	83	81	80	72	..	79
10	Aurangabad ..	3	4	2	3	2	..	3
11	Bir ..	1	3	1	1	1	..	1
12	Nander ..	4	4	3	3	4	..	4
13	Parbhani ..	5	5		4	2	..	4
14	Gulbarga ..	4	4	4	4	5	..	4
15	Osmanabad ..	3	2	2	3	2	..	3
16	Raichur ..	4	2	4	3	3	..	3
17	Bidar ..	7	3	7	8	5	..	6
	Marathwara ..	31	27	27	29	24	..	28
	Hyderabad State ..	114	110	108	109	96	..	107
	All-India ..	2,232	1,946	2,117	1,874	2,223	..	1,839
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	5.10	5.65	5.10	5.81	4.31	..	5.81
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	5	5	5	5	5	..	5

No. 9-D.—MAIZE YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.

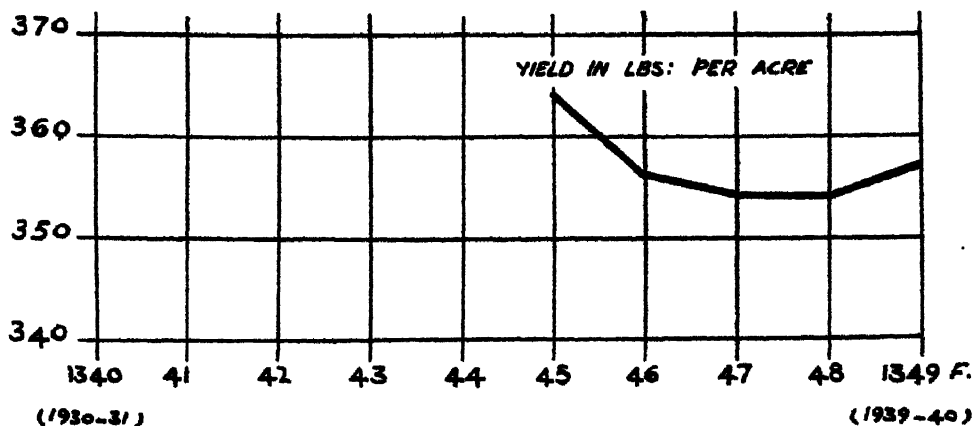
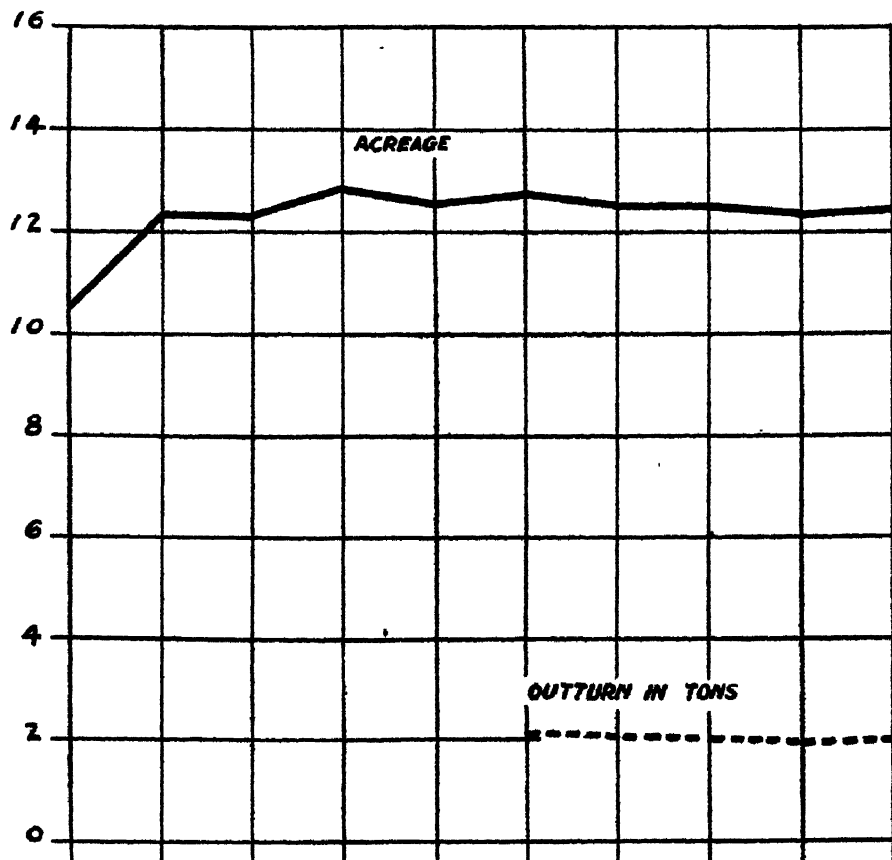
Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average 1931-35	1936-40
		1935 F.	1936 F.	1937 F.	1938 F.	1939 F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Belda ..	359	372	368	391	376	Not available ..	378
2	Warangal ..	422	400	400	395	395		402
3	Kurinnagar ..	344	344	344	340	338	..	342
4	Adilabad ..	385	355	355	369	379	..	369
5	Nizamabad ..	393	386	386	409	403	..	395
6	Medak ..	310	373	373	356	352	..	353
7	Baghat ..	..	366	366	425	430	..	317
8	Mahbubnagar ..	339	326	326	439	550	..	396
9	Nalgonda ..	367	400	400	431	429	..	405
	Telingana ..	376	372	373	376	377	..	375
10	Aurangabad ..	469	406	406	413	397	..	413
11	Bir ..	377	313	313	340	357	..	342
12	Nander ..	335	353	397	355	351	..	355
13	Parbhani ..	363	390	389	394	386	..	384
14	Gulbarga ..	406	392	392	341	338	..	374
15	Osmanabad ..	378	345	345	347	343	..	352
16	Raichur ..	292	291	291	312	316	..	300
17	Bidar ..	472	436	436	456	449	..	443
	Marathwara ..	384	373	372	379	376	..	377
	Hyderabad State ..	378	373	373	377	377	..	376
	Bombay Presidency ..	950	659	669	977	554	..	762
	C. P. and Berar ..	1,259	1,192	1,232	1,120	1,236	..	1,222
	Madras Presidency ..	895	940	964	945	1,039	..	966
	Average India ..	757	683	755	663	782	..	723

NO: 20

GRAM

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

LAKHS FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 10.—Gram.

No. 10-A—*A Short note on Gram or Bengal Gram or Chick Pea (Cicer Arietinum).*

Hindustani—	Chana (grain)
Marathi—	Chana, harbara (grain)
Telugu—	Shanagalu (grain)
Kanarese—	Kadli (grain)

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=944,857 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=148,516 \text{ tons}}$ or 354 lbs. of grain

per acre when the crop was 59 per cent of the normal.

Hyderabad has 7.5 per cent. of the total gram area of India and amongst gram growing Provinces it ranks fourth in India.

Gram occupies fifth place among the chief cultivated crops of the State having over (9) lakhs of acres or about (4.2) per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

Gram is grown all over the State as a rabi crop. It is grown in three ways : (a) as a dry crop in deep black soils of Marathwara and Karnatic and in tank beds of Telingana. When usually it is the sole crop of the year for rabi season, (b) rarely as a dry second crop usually after rice in rice beds but occasionally an ordinary dry crop land after a kharif crop of maize ; (c) as an irrigated crop liberally manured and regularly watered (2 to 3 waterings are required only).

Dry crop gram does best on deep retentive black, such as the wheat lands along the river sides.

The crop is generally sown in October and ripens in February. 400 to 500 lbs. for dry crop and 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. for irrigated crop per acre may be considered a fair average yield.

The gram crop does well on alluvial soil of rice beds when such are clay loams. These are naturally fairly retentive of moisture and on account of their favourable position usually hold sufficient moisture to mature the crop properly.

The gram plant is useful in a variety of ways. It is used green as a vegetable—both foliage and grain. The foliage is often sun-dried and stored and used when required as a green vegetable. The ripe grain is used for Dal or is eaten parched or made into sweetmeats. It is also the commonest food for horses and is an excellent food for fattening sheep. A useful by-product is occasionally secured from the leaves of the growing plant termed *Amb*. This is the acid excretion of the leaves (consisting almost entirely of malic acid with a little oxalic acid) and is collected by spreading a wet cloth over the foliage and wringing out the absorbed substance—the *Amb*.

Besides this the crop is valuable in more than one ways. It is a valuable rotation crop on dry and irrigated lands. It is restorative like other leguminous crops. A good crop is dense and shades the ground and therefore suppresses weeds. On dry black soil it may be called a fallow crop in that the rotation it takes the place which would otherwise be bare fallow. There are four varieties of gram which differ obviously in the colour of the seed (*a*) black, (*b*) red, (*c*) yellow, (*d*) white.

The first three are generally grown indiscriminately together. White or Kabuli is grown on a small scale in Osmanabad and Bir districts.

The chief pest of gram is the gram pod caterpillar, which bites through the green pods and attacks the seeds. No remedy is fully effective.

The export is small ; the import of gram was 2,893 tons valued at Rs. 384,000 in 1939-40.

No. 10-B.—GRAM ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1935 F.	1936-37 1936 F.	1937-38 1937 F.	1938-39 1938 F.	1939-40 1939 F.	5 years' average 1931-35	average 1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	73	71	60	62	41	73	61
2	Warangal ..	30	30	41	39	17	29	31
3	Karimnagar ..	55	56	50	52	24	53	48
4	Adilabad ..	40	39	36	33	27	35	35
5	Nizamabad ..	9	8	7	12	12	11	10
6	Medak ..	45	46	41	44	27	41	40
7	Baghat ..	..	3	1	1	1	..	1
8	Mahbubnagar ..	56	57	56	59	36	65	53
9	Nalgonda ..	31	28	30	26	16	25	26
	Telingana ..	339	335	324	328	201	332	305
10	Aurangabad ..	141	101	150	150	67	102	122
11	Bir ..	90	82	72	75	98	87	84
12	Nander ..	91	94	90	94	93	94	92
13	Parbhani ..	128	126	100	109	84	107	109
14	Gulbarga ..	141	140	121	127	93	144	124
15	Osmanabad ..	126	138	150	141	88	105	129
16	Raichur ..	106	102	133	121	124	110	117
17	Bidar ..	110	112	115	107	97	106	108
	Marathwara ..	933	895	931	924	744	855	885
	Hyderabad State ..	1,272	1,230	1,255	1,252	945	1,186	1,190
	All-India ..	16,687	17,626	15,742	12,963	13,004	16,766	15,204
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	7.62	6.97	7.96	9.66	7.6	7.07	7.82
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	4	4	4	4	4	5	4

No. 10-C. —GRAM OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1945 F.	1936-37 1946 F.	1937-38 1947 F.	1938-39 1948 F.	1939-40 1949 F.	5 years' average 1931-35	average 1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atmakul-Balda ..	13	12	10	11	7	*N.A.	10
2	Warangal ..	3	4	5	5	2	..	4
3	Karimnagar ..	9	10	9	9	5	..	8
4	Adilabad ..	5	5	5	4	4	..	5
5	Nizamabad ..	1	1	1	2	3	..	2
6	Medak ..	6	7	6	7	4	..	6
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	9	10	10	10	6	..	9
9	Nalgonda ..	4	4	4	4	2	..	4
	Telingana ..	50	53	50	52	33	..	48
10	Aurangabad ..	24	18	26	26	12	..	21
11	Bir ..	12	11	10	10	13	..	12
12	Nander ..	13	13	12	13	12	..	13
13	Parbhani ..	23	22	17	17	14	..	19
14	Gulbarga ..	24	24	21	22	16	..	21
15	Osmanabad ..	17	20	21	20	12	..	18
16	Raichur ..	15	15	20	19	20	..	17
17	Bidar ..	19	19	19	18	17	..	18
	Marathwara ..	147	142	146	145	116	..	139
	Hyderabad State ..	197	195	196	197	149	..	187
	All-India ..	3,840	4,115	3,525	3,002	3,294	..	3,555
	P.C. of Hyderabad to ..	5.18	4.74	5.56	6.56	4.52	..	5.26
	all-India ..							
	Position of Hyder- ..							
	abad among Indian ..							
	Provinces ..	4	4	4	4	4	..	4

*N.A. = Not available.

No. 10-D.—YIELD PER ACRE OF GRAM IN LBS.

	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	407	388	388	385	376	Not available	389
2	Warangal ..	296	282	282	281	277		284
3	Karimnagar ..	404	396	396	390	402	..	398
4	Adilabad ..	335	299	299	307	319	..	312
5	Nizamabad ..	413	415	415	438	496	..	435
6	Medak ..	344	346	344	347	348	..	345
7	Baghat ..	..	358	357	374	396	..	397
8	Mahbubnagar ..	389	376	376	386	382	..	382
9	Nalgonda ..	331	317	317	329	336	..	326
	Telingana ..	370	357	352	357	359	..	359
10	Aurangabad ..	383	388	388	387	409	..	391
11	Bir ..	322	302	304	301	294	..	305
12	Nander ..	331	309	309	303	297	..	310
13	Parbhani ..	406	392	392	380	363	..	383
14	Gulbarga ..	393	388	388	392	386	..	389
15	Osmanabad ..	312	320	320	313	310	..	315
16	Raichur ..	326	334	334	348	360	..	340
17	Bidar ..	391	376	376	369	377	..	373
	Marathwara ..	362	357	354	353	356	..	356
	Hyderabad State ..	364	356	354	354	357	..	357
	Bombay Presidency ..	364	304	316	343	323	..	333
	C.P. and Berar ..	424	414	419	374	443	..	415
	Madras Presidency ..	448	378	431	463	489	..	446
	Average India ..	515	523	501	489	567	..	519

No. 11. OTHER CEREAL AND PULSES ACREAGE

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

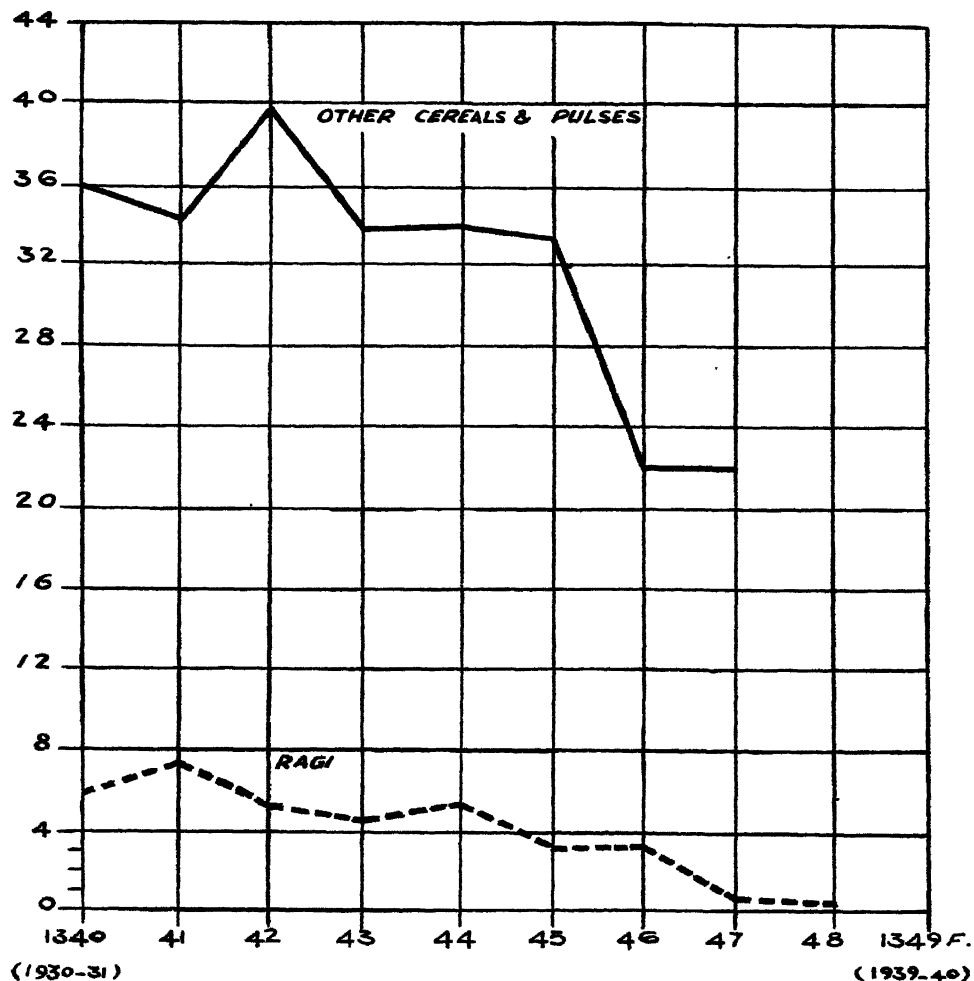
Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1315 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	74	160	193	78	115	208	124
2	Warangal ..	141	190	101	350	168	160	190
3	Karimnagar ..	235	168	179	159	203	174	189
4	Adilabad ..	94	153	123	236	205	103	162
5	Nizamabad ..	99	74	71	79	146	92	94
6	Medak ..	71	83	80	105	150	184	98
7	Baghat ..	5	15	5	44	29	6	20
8	Mahbubnagar ..	280	176	191	303	269	373	244
9	Nalgonda ..	154	164	54	431	283	132	217
	Telingana ..	1,153	1,184	997	1,785	1,568	1,432	1,338
10	Aurangabad ..	185	102	42	68	163	110	112
11	Bir ..	224	204	118	163	100	191	162
12	Nander ..	126	107	148	190	155	73	145
13	Parbhani ..	361	126	198	342	275	351	260
14	Gulbarga ..	384	100	167	180	257	388	218
15	Osmanabad ..	158	103	103	85	128	142	115
16	Raichur ..	436	191	254	269	338	554	306
17	Bidar ..	372	103	203	122	199	372	200
	Marathwara ..	2,247	1,036	1,233	1,419	1,615	2,181	1,518
	Hyderabad State ..	3,890	2,220	2,230	3,204	3,183	3,563	2,856
	All-India ..			Not available				
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..				do			
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..				do			

NO: 21.

**RAGI , OTHER CEREALS & PULSES
ACREAGE OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS**

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

LAKHS



OIL SEEDS.

OIL SEEDS.—*Of the oil-seeds noted below many supply edible salts, a few supply medical oils, while others supply lubricants and other oils required in different kinds of industries. Most oil cakes are useful as cattle food while some of them can be used as concentrated manures.*

Name of oil seed	USE OF		Remarks
	Oil	Cake	
1. Groundnut ..	Used in cookery and is found useful in soap-making.	Cattle food and manure	Kernels in the pods are eaten raw or roasted. Straw makes good cattle food.
2. Castor ..	For medicinal use for lubrication and in hard soap.	Manure.	
3. Linseed ..	Used in cookery paints and varnishes.	Cattle food and manure	Seeds ground are eaten as condiments and used medicinally.
4. Sesamum ..	Used in cookery. ..	do ..	
5. Rape and Mustard.	Used in cookery ..	Manure ..	Flowers of some variety of safflower were supplying dyeing materials.
6. Safflower ..	Used in cookery and is said to be useful for oil paints.	Cattle food and manure	
7. Niger ..	Used in cookery ..	do ..	Seeds are used in chutny
8. Coconut ..	Used in cookery, hair oil, soap, Lubricant	Human food, and cattle food.	
9. Cotton seed	Used in cookery Soap	Cattle food.	

No. 12—GROUNDNUT.

No. 12-A—*A short note on Groundnut or Peanut or Earth-nut or monkey nut (arachis hypogoea).*

Hindustani.—Moong-phalli ; Vilaiti -Moong.

Marathi.—Bhoimung.

Telugu.—Verushenagalu.

Kanarese.—Bhaimag, Nenegadli.

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=1,959,486 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=603,068 \text{ tons}}$ or 704 lbs. of pods per acre when the crop was 69 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 15.7 per cent. of the total groundnut area of India and amongst groundnut growing Provinces it ranks third in India. Groundnut occupies the seventh place among the chief cultivated crops of the State having over 16 lakhs of acres or about 5 per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

It is the fruit of a tropical to subtropical annual plant. It is of south American origin and introduced into India in the sixteenth century. The chief countries where it is grown now are India, China, West Africa and United States of America. The nuts are used for human food, as food for live-stock or crushed for oil and oilcake. The plant thrives best on a well-drained light medium soil or rich, sandy loams well supplied with lime, in areas free from forest during the period of growth which lasts about five months and having an annual rainfall of 30 to 50 inches so distributed as to provide dry weather during the ripening and harvesting of the crop when adequate sunshine is needed. An insufficient rainfall during the earlier months of growth can be counteracted by irrigation, as is done for the summer crop in Madras.

The groundnut can be grown both as dry and irrigated crop. In Hyderabad State it is exclusively a dry crop. It is a kharif crop and is sown with the first fall of rain, *i.e.*, May to June. Early varieties are harvested in September and October and late ones from November to January. The seed-rate is 60 lbs. of kernal per acre.

The groundnut is a hardy plant and easy to grow it needs little cultivation beyond weeding—two or three

No: 24.

GROUNDNUT **PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA & HYDERABAD**

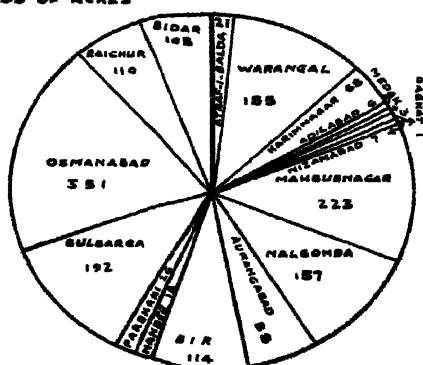
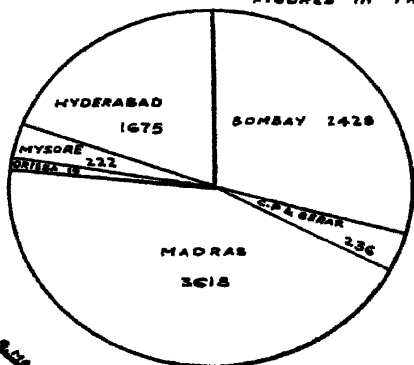
1349 F. (1939-40)

GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION IN INDIA GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION IN HYD:

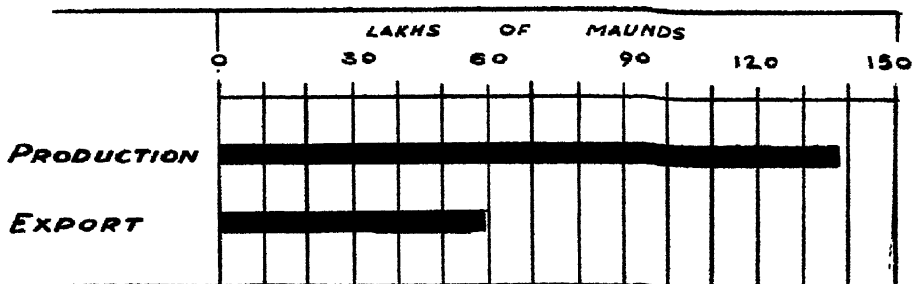
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FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES



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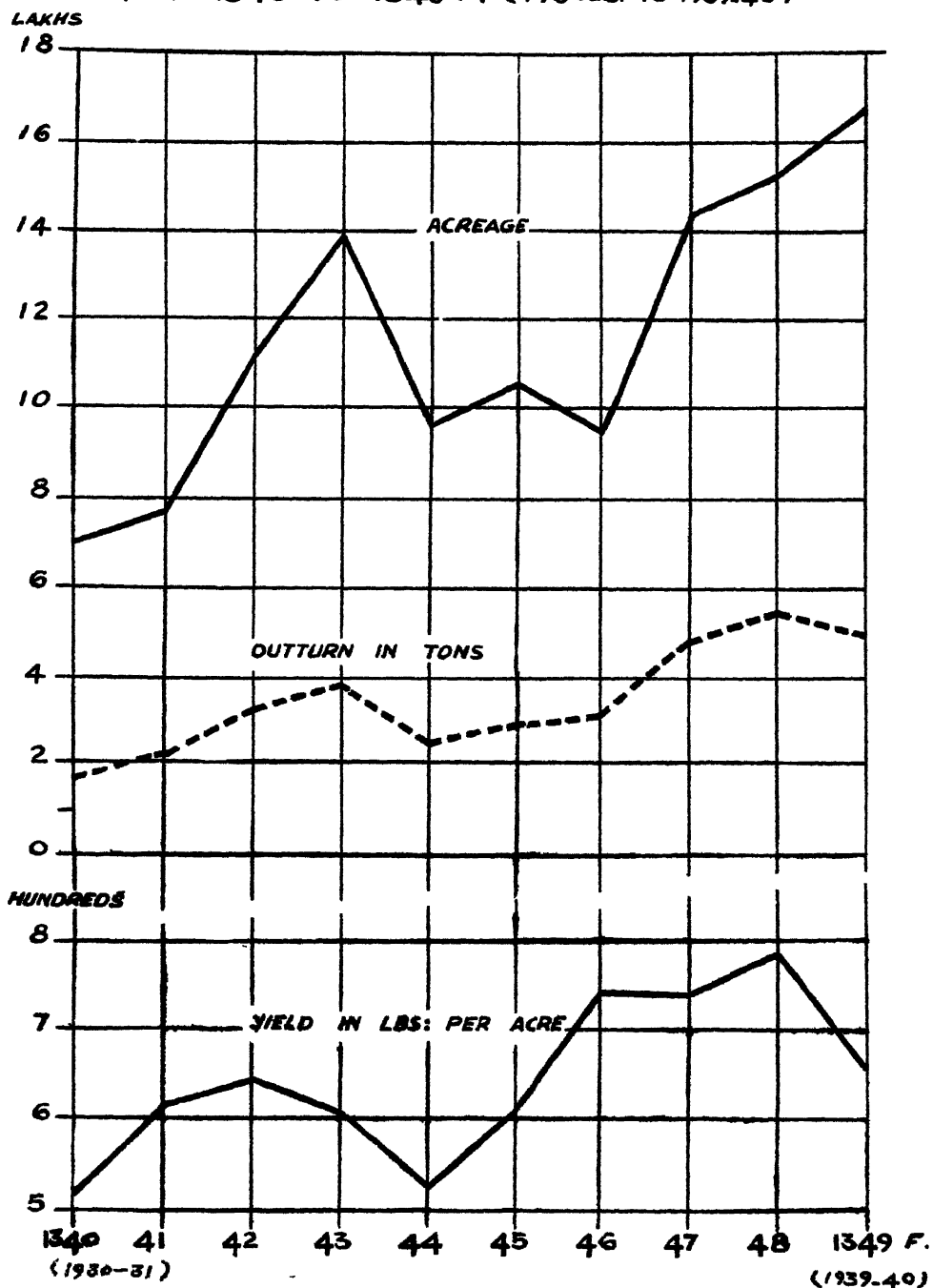


NO: 23.

GROUNDNUT

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



hoeings before the nuts from usually suffice—and it requires little manure except when grown for several consecutive years on comparatively heavy soil. It is often grown in a three-year rotation with a cereal and cotton or in a two-year rotation with one of these.

After the soil has been pulverised to a depth of 4 to 5 inches the nuts are sown, sometimes in thier shells about 1 to 2 inches deep and 3 to 4 inches apart with 24 to 36 inches between the rows. Usually nuts from the previous crop are used, but a periodical renewal of the seed stock is desirable to maintain the yield and strengthen resistance to attacks of insects and diseases. The habit of growth depends upon the variety of seed planted. The many varieties of groundnut fall into two main divisions, the erect or bunch and the trailing types. Plants of erect varieties have a bushy growth and reach a height of 12 to 18 inches, the pods clustering round the "Bunched stems." Plants of the trailing varieties creep along the ground and soon cover it, the pods forming all along the "running" stems. Whatever the variety, the flower withers after fertilization, its stalk elongates and turns earthward burying its point about 3 inches in the soil where the ovary develops into a pod or shell $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, greyish white or light buff in colour and containing one to five, but usually two or three ovoid kernels each of which is covered with a thin skin varying in colour according to its variety from cinnamon shade to blood red. The sizes and weights of the shells and kernels differ in each variety, but on the average the shells are about one-third of the weight of the kernels. The average yield per acre is about 900 lbs. of nuts, in the shell, but a good yield may reach 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. of nuts in the shell and one to two tons of haulms which may be used for feeding stock.

Groundnuts of the erect varieties, being easier to harvest are more suited to heavier soils, whilst the trailing varieties give the highest yields on light soils. The varieties of the erect type have pods in bunches, are easier and earlier to harvest. They are—Virginia Bunch, Spanish, pea-nut or Ghungroo, Valencia, Natal, Small Japan and Phillipine Pink (Hyderabad grows Spanish Peanut and Small Japan).

The varieties of the trailing type are—Bombay bold, Coromandal, West African Virginia Runner, Phillipine White, Mauritius, Khandesh Ranchi, Big Japan and Desi

(Hyderabad grows Bombay bold, Khandesh Ranchi, Big Japan and Desi).

No other crop has assumed such a degree of importance in the economy of agriculture in Hyderabad State during the last fifteen years as groundnut. Since 1924 (1333 F.) the acreage under the crop has advanced so much that the percentage increase in 1938 (1347 F.) was well over 500 per cent. Is its expansion at the expense of any other crop and what are the factors which influenced it? An analysis of the agriculture returns show that since 1922 (1331 F.), the jawar area has shrunk by well over a million acres and that of castor by half a million acres. Jawar as money crop is relatively unimportant. Castor, owing to foreign competition, has steadily lost its position in the world, the outgo of the seed from India has of late diminished. Thus, both the crops which grow as kharif appear to have yielded ground to groundnut. Consequently, the area under groundnut in Hyderabad, which fifteen years ago represented only 5 per cent. of India's acreage, is now 15.7 per cent. and occupies third place among the groundnut yielding Provinces of India, Madras and Bombay leading with 48 and 26 percent. respectively. Another factor which helped the expansion of groundnut cultivation is the increasing demand for this raw material from countries which had been re-arming and consuming food supplies during the past five years. From groundnut is manufactured vegetable ghee, a good vegetable substitute for butter. For this reason, not only Hyderabad but also some other parts of India attached more importance to groundnut production. The percentage increase of Madras area under this crop in the year under review was 54.2% on the average of the preceding five years; that of Bombay 41.3; Hyderabad 35.7 and Central Provinces and Berar 30.3. There has likewise been a rise in the outturn in all these areas, the percentage increase in 1938 (1347 F.) over the average of preceding five years being 67.6 in Hyderabad 38.6 per cent. in Madras 34.1 in Central Provinces and Berar and 21.5 in Bombay.

The chart illustrates the advancement of groundnut cultivation during the past ten years.

Groundnut is both a kharif and rabi crop. It is rotated with castor and jawar in the dry regions and it can be rotated with rice in the irrigated tracts. Until recently,

Telingana paid little attention to groundnut. As late as 1335 F. (1925-26) the total area under groundnut was not more than 3,000 acres in Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar. Subsequently, not only did these districts rapidly extend the area but the other districts also took the groundnut cultivation. Thus in 1938 (1347 F.) the area in Telingana districts was 627,538 acres or 43.6 per cent. of the total area. In each and every district of the State there is a trend towards an increase in acreage every year. The subjoined map shows the distribution of the crop.

From the above it is evident that Hyderabad commanded in 1938 (1347 F.) 1,437,509 acres as compared with 1,736,000 acres in U.S.A. and 1,730,000 acres in French West Africa (Senegal). Hyderabad's area represented 8 per cent. and that of India 40 per cent. of the total groundnut area.

The yield of Hyderabad in 1938 (1347 F.) was 476,471 tons and is comparable with 580 thousand tons in the U.S.A. and 461 thousand tons in Senegal (French West Africa) and represents 6 per cent. of the world's harvest.

Oil Pressing.—The percentage of oil in the kernel comes to 42 to 50. The oil content percentage of the different types of groundnuts grown in these Dominion) ranges between 45.70 in Spanish and 50.16 in small Spanish, Bombay bold grown in Parbhani, Nander, Osmanabad and Gulbarga is known to contain from 45.29 to 50.6 per cent. Coromandal (Mozambique) in Raichur from 45.78 to 49.91 ; Big Japan in Himayatsagar Farm 47.84. The percentage of oil contents of groundnut grown in West Africa, East Africa and China are said to be 47.96, 45.88 and 44.45 respectively.

Decorticating and oil-pressing industry is still undeveloped in the State. There are altogether 165 decorticators and 106 oil mills in the State. These factories do not exist exclusively for groundnut industry. They also take in other oil seeds. Raichur has 34 decorticators and 17 oil mills ; Gulbarga 35 and 20 ; Warangal 32 and 16 and Mahbubnagar 20 and 16 respectively. A large number of screw-presses run by bullock power also work. During 1937-38 (1347 F.) 11.15 tons of seeds or 2.3 per cent. of the year's produce were pressed for oil as compared with 7,875 tons or 2.5 per cent. of the yield in 1936-37 (1346F).

Bye-Products.—From an acre of groundnut about 800 lbs. of dry very good fodder is obtained. Shell of the pod is used for burning and manure or groundnut and mixed with molasses for use as a cattle food. Oil and cake are the bye-products of the kernel. Of late, the demand for groundnut oil has increased. It is used as edible oil for culinary purposes and for the manufacture of margarine and soap. One ton of groundnut oil is equal to 243 gallons. The oil is hydrogerated and mixed with ghee. Several small-scale factories are at work in Nalgonda, Warangal and Secunderabad for the manufacture of ghee of this quality. As many as seven brands of adulterated vegetable ghees are found in the market. In 1938 (1347 F.) 4,886, 370 seers or 4,363 tons of oil were pressed as compared with 2,811 tons in 1937 (1346 F.) Of the former 4,026 tons and of the latter 2,630 tons were exported from these Dominions to other parts of India. The local industry absorbed the rest.

Groundnut cake is a very highly concentrated nitrogenous food and in moderate quantity is excellent for milk cattle and hard worked bullocks and sheep. It is also a very useful manure for sugar-cane. From 100 tons of kernel 60 tons of groundnut cake is obtained, *i.e.*, 60 per cent.

Cake is largely exported. This is not separately entered in the trade returns. But of the cakes (other than castor cake) exported groundnut cake no doubt forms a large bulk. The following figures for "Other oil cakes" are of importance.

Sl. No.	Years	In thousand maunds	Value in thousands
1	2	3	4
1	1349 F. (1940)	1,912	3,983
2	1348 F. (1939)	2,480	5,167
3	1347 F. (1938)	1,727	3,598
4	1346 F. (1937)	1,190	2,291
5	1345 F. (1936)	928	1,984

Market Rates.—The price of groundnut in the district markets is not recorded but that for the city of Hyderabad shows that since 1930 the rate steadily appreciated

from Rs. 10 in October 1930 (Azur 1340 F.) for a palla of 120 seers to Rs. 15 in March 1933 (Ardibehisht 1342 F.) Thereafter, it began to improve and the price touched Rs. 20 in January 1935 (Isfandar 1344 F.). After that date there were constant fluctuations to varying degrees until the rate recorded to Rs. 9-8-0 in September 1938 (Aban 1347 F.)

Import and Export.—The import of groundnut is negligible. Out of the yield, 10 per cent is reserved for sowing and 10 per cent. for eating. The oil mills furnish returns account for 2 per cent. may be added for consumption by the Screw-presses. Thus about 5 per cent. of yield is consumed by mills. The rest is exported. The export figures for the last five years in tons are :—

Years	With shell	Without shell	Total nuts with shall in thousand tons	Value in Rs.	P. C. of yield
1936	709	2,773	160	2,20,32,977	56
1937	4,035	3,109	292	2,58,96,565	92
1938	1,273	5,328	300	3,67,79,305	63
1939	1,905	3,814	..	..	..
1940	1,248	3,659	..	..	..

Proportion of shell to kernel is taken as 33 to 67. The cause of such heavy export is 92 per cent. of yield in 1937 (1346 F.) was the fall in prices and the anxiety of the producer to sell away as much as he could.

Improvement in the quality of the Indian groundnut by better method of decortication and by not damping the nuts is a desideratum by the foreign trade. Hence it is important that there should be less crushing and breakage of nuts in the process of decortication as the broken nuts get ransied soon, spoil the produce and reduce the value. It is also necessary that the nuts should be thoroughly dried before being stored. The crop is not kept in stock for more than one year as it deteriorates and the insects attack it.

No. 12-C.—GROUNDNUT OUTTURN (IN TONS) OF NUTS IN SHELL

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS.)

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1345 F.	1936-37 1346 F.	1937-38 1347 F.	1938-39 1348 F.	1939-40 1349 F.	5 years' average 1931-35 1936-40	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atrafi-Balda ..	2	5	4	7	7	1	5
2	Warangal ..	11	54	75	59	3	4	56
3	Karimnagar ..	1	6	12	17	18	1	11
4	Adilabad ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1
5	Nizamabad ..	1	2	3	2	7	..	3
6	Medak ..	..	3	1	4	3	1	3
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	48	71	66	89	87	35	72
9	Nalgonda ..	11	37	61	63	70	3	48
	Telingana ..	74	178	222	243	277	45	199
10	Aurangabad ..	17	12	30	37	27	13	25
11	Bir ..	42	14	18	34	21	29	26
12	Nand r ..	6	8	7	6	15	5	3
13	Parbhani ..	5	8	10	10	10	6	9
14	Gulbarga ..	39	41	49	74	64	40	53
15	Osmanabad ..	43	22	62	55	64	57	49
16	Raichur ..	39	45	30	71	100	39	57
17	Bidar ..	22	22	48	42	25	25	32
	Marathwara ..	213	172	254	329	326	214	259
	Hyderabad State ..	237	350	476	572	603	259	458
	All-India ..	2,114	2,714	3,501	3,196	3,148	2,549	2,985
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	13.57	12.89	13.59	17.89	19.15	9.77	15.60
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

No. 12-D.—GROUNDNUT (YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.).

(OF NUTS IN SHELL).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	514	998	686	665	631	520	699
2	Warangal ..	487	989	827	784	869	531	791
3	Karimnagar ..	533	829	805	942	588	580	739
4	Adilabad ..	506	734	699	833	651	511	685
5	Nizamabad ..	536	916	809	617	672	576	710
6	Medak ..	439	718	809	613	545	568	625
7	Baghat ..	..	635	328	865	319	..	429
8	Mahbubnagar ..	693	960	732	903	793	663	817
9	Nalgonda ..	753	862	835	861	715	624	805
10	Aurangabad ..	697	662	902	831	934	583	745
11	Bir ..	701	731	849	886	387	606	710
12	Nander ..	717	900	847	897	933	718	859
13	Parbhani ..	722	927	913	847	626	630	807
14	Gulbarga ..	565	669	579	773	673	534	652
15	Osmanabad ..	489	374	679	535	486	601	513
16	Raichur ..	618	664	513	872	929	521	716
17	Bidar ..	572	569	897	800	524	583	672
	Hyderabad State ..	607	742	741	791	659	584	708
	Bombay Presidency	1,050	924	872	907	813	1,061	913
	C. P. and Berar ..	585	692	580	603	623	545	617
	Madras Presidency ..	1,068	1,062	990	958	1,066	1,027	1,029
	Average India ..	911	912	883	848	860	894	883

No. 12-C.—GROUNDNUT OUTTURN (IN TONS) OF NUTS IN SHELL

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS.)

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	2	5	4	7	7	1	5
2	Warangal ..	11	54	75	59	3	4	56
3	Karimnagar ..	1	6	12	17	18	1	11
4	Adilabad ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1
5	Nizamabad ..	1	2	3	2	7	..	3
6	Medak ..	..	3	1	4	3	1	3
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	48	71	66	89	87	35	72
9	Nalgonda ..	11	37	61	63	70	3	48
	Telingana ..	74	178	222	243	277	45	199
10	Aurangabad ..	17	12	30	37	27	13	25
11	Bir ..	42	14	18	34	21	29	26
12	Nand r ..	6	8	7	6	15	5	8
13	Parbhani ..	5	8	10	10	10	6	9
14	Gulbarga ..	39	41	49	74	64	40	53
15	Osmanabad ..	43	22	62	55	64	57	49
16	Raichur ..	39	45	30	71	100	39	57
17	Bidar ..	22	22	43	42	25	25	32
	Marathwara ..	213	172	254	329	326	214	259
	Hyderabad State ..	287	350	476	572	603	259	453
	All-India ..	2,114	2,714	3,501	3,196	3,148	2,549	2,935
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	13.57	12.89	13.59	17.89	19.15	9.77	15.60
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

No. 12-D.—GROUNDNUT (YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.).

(OF NUTS IN SHELL).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	514	998	686	665	631	520	699
2	Warangal ..	487	989	827	784	869	531	791
3	Karimnagar ..	533	829	805	942	588	580	739
4	Adilabad ..	506	734	699	883	651	511	685
5	Nizamabad ..	536	916	809	617	672	576	710
6	Medak ..	489	718	809	613	545	568	625
7	Baghat ..	..	635	328	865	310	..	429
8	Mahbubnagar ..	693	960	732	905	793	665	817
9	Nalgonda ..	753	862	835	861	715	634	805
10	Aurangabad ..	697	662	902	831	634	583	745
11	Bir ..	701	731	849	886	387	606	710
12	Nander ..	717	900	847	897	933	718	859
13	Parbhani ..	722	927	913	847	626	630	807
14	Gulbarga ..	565	669	579	773	673	534	652
15	Osmanabad ..	489	374	679	535	486	601	513
16	Raichur ..	618	664	513	872	929	521	716
17	Bidar ..	572	569	897	800	524	583	672
	Hyderabad State ..	607	742	741	791	659	584	708
	Bombay Presidency	1,050	924	872	907	813	1,061	913
	C. P. and Berar ..	585	692	580	603	623	545	617
	Madras Presidency ..	1,068	1,062	990	953	1,066	1,027	1,029
	Average India ..	911	912	883	848	860	894	883

**No. 12-E.—GROUNDNUT. DISTRICT ANNAWARI
CONDITION OF CROP.**

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1845 F.	1936-37 1846 F.	1937-38 1847 F.	1938-39 1848 F.	1939-40 1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	8	12	9	8	8
2	Warangal ..	8	12	10	9	10
3	Karimnagar ..	9	11	10	11	7
4	Adilabad ..	8	9	8	10	8
5	Nizamabad ..	5	11	10	7	8
6	Medak ..	7	9	10	7	7
7	Baghat ..	..	8	4	10	4
8	Mahbubnagar ..	10	11	9	10	8
9	Nalgonda ..	11	9	9	9	8
10	Aurangabad ..	11	8	11	10	8
11	Bir ..	11	9	10	11	5
12	Nander ..	12	11	10	11	11
13	Parbhani ..	12	11	10	10	8
14	Gulbarga ..	9	8	7	9	8
15	Osmanabad ..	8	5	8	6	6
16	Raichur ..	10	8	6	11	11
17	Bidar ..	9	7	11	10	6
	Hyderabad State	10	9	9	10	8

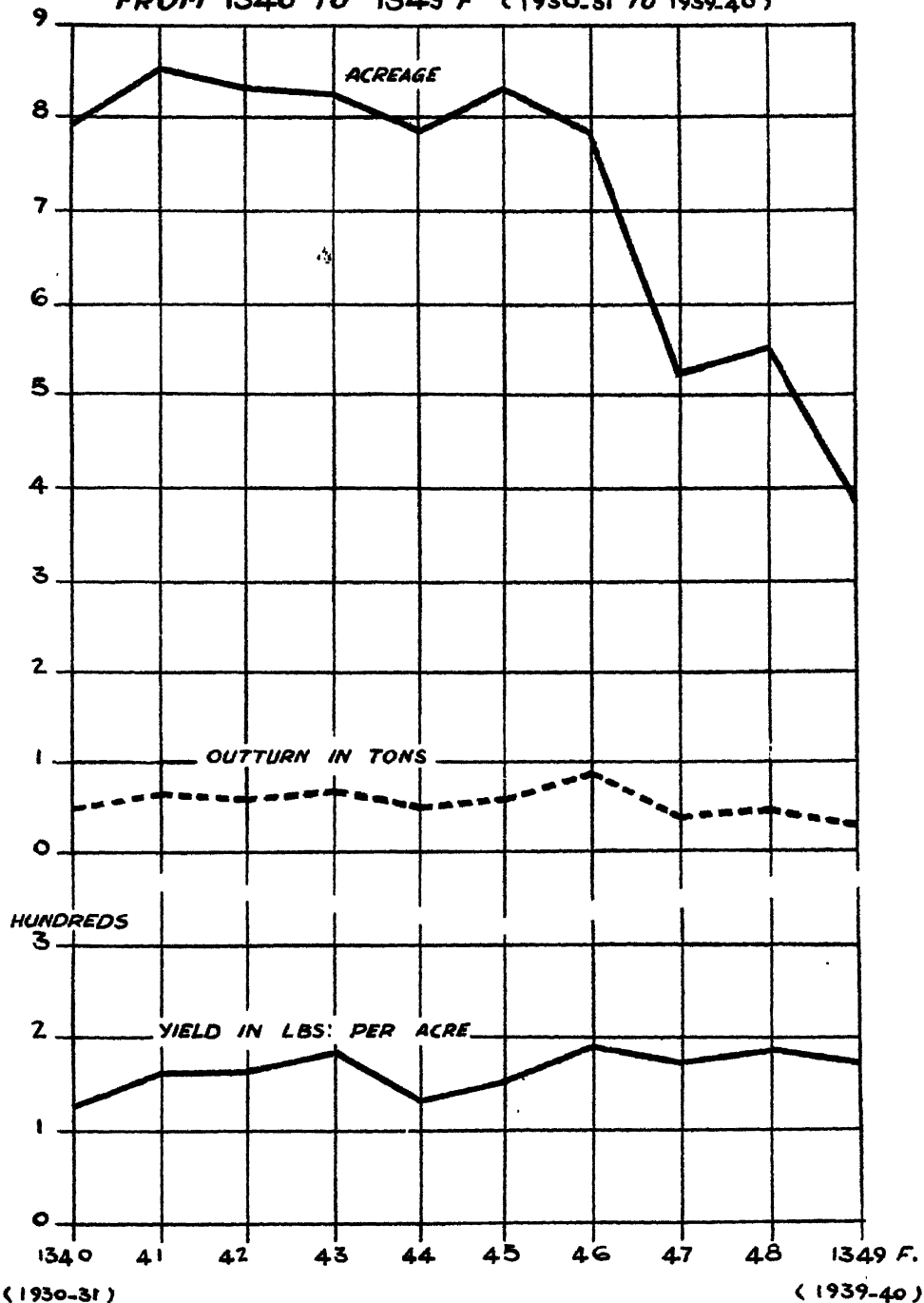
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CASTOR

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

LAKHS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 18—CASTOR

No. 18-A—A short note on Castor (*Ricinus communis*)*Hindustani*.—Erendi.*Marathi*.—Erandi.*Telugu*.—Ammidamulu.*Kanarese*.—Oudla, Haralu.

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=670,998 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=50,628 \text{ tons}}$ or 178 lbs. of seeds per acre when the crop was 78 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 54.3 per cent. of the total castor area of India and amongst castor growing provinces it ranks first in India.

Castor occupies 8th place among the chief cultivated crops of the state having over 6.7 lakhs of areas or about 2.7 per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions are by far the most important castor-growing tract in India. The State commands more than half of the total area under castor in India.

The graph attached shows the area and yield of castor as well as the export figures.

The Dominions have continued to hold the foremost rank among the castor-growing provinces of India. In 1935-36 as much as 57.7 per cent. of the total area under castor in India was claimed by Hyderabad. In 1936-37 Hyderabad's acreage was 56.7 per cent. The largest area cultivated was 1921-22 when a little over a million acres were sown under castor. Taking the whole of India Hyderabad stands first and Madras and Bombay presidencies rank second and third in castor cultivation, the latter two having (26.5) and (4.3) per cent. of the total acreage respectively in 1939-40.

3. *Cultivation*.—There are perennial and annual varieties of this plant. The annual varieties grown in the State are very much smaller in seed than the perennial. The latter grow with great rapidity and a year's growth produces a tree 15 to 18 ft. high. These perennial varieties are chiefly grown along irrigation water channels or the borders of sugarcane fields and in garden lands chiefly in Marhatwara. The perennial castor readily escapes from

cultivation and grows wild in many places. The oil extracted from the seed of this variety is darker and thicker than that obtained from the small seeded annual kind.

The annual variety of castor has two types the small and the medium seeded. The small seeded variety is largely priced for greater percentage of oil contents. The stem of these are green or pink. The castor plant prefers a deep, free soil, of which the alluvial and the red land of Telingana are typical. Rabi castor is taken on black soils as the sole crop of the year. The Rabi castor is a dwarf plant. In Telingana and Karnatic it is mainly Kharif. The time of sowing is month of July (Shahrewar) and harvest is between December-March (Bahman-Ardibehisht) some three to four pickings are generally taken as the ripening is not uniform. Thus the crop is sown in mid-kharif (rainy season) and lost till the end of Rabi (winter) season. In harvesting the pods or capsules are perched out and spread on the ground till quite dry. The seed is separated by beating with a stick, the average out-turn of seed per acre is 300 lbs.

4. The seasonal conditions play an important part in determining the area and yield of the crop. When the rainfall is below normal the acreage diminishes. Thus there is close correspondence between the rainfall and the area brought under cultivation.

Mr. E. Lieberherr, Manager of Messrs. Volkart Bros., Bombay writing in one of his Firm's "Staff Magazine" describes the nature of the country where castor is cultivated in these Dominions, in the following words :—

"The Nizam's territory, north of Krishna river and south of the railway line, Secunderabad to Bez-wada, etc. is a stony country, huge boulders of Granite lying about and wherever there is room between a few such rocks, castor seed is planted. More to the south-east of the castor seed belt of Hyderabad, the granite boulders disappear from the landscape, slopes flanking flat valleys. The rains are often very scanty in the regions and for this reason the fields in the valleys are exclusively reserved for food crops which have to be attended to immediately the first rain set in. It is only after the farmer has finished work connected with food crops that he can devote his attention to castor seed which is

grown on the slopes. The average rainfall does not exceed 25 inches per annum. It is only in years with a higher rainfall and particularly when the rains have been well distributed that something like the maximum acreage possible is obtained. I think, I am not far wrong in saying that hardly once in 10 years more than 50 per cent. of the lands that might be suitable for castor seed are put under the plough."

5. Area most of the castor seed raised in the State comes from the Telingana districts, to the extent of 90 to 95.8 per cent. of the total area under castor in these Dominions."

The principal castor districts of Telingana are Nalgonda Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar and Warangal. In Nalgonda district the taluks of Nalgonda, Devarkonda, Jangaon and Bhongir are the chief centres while Huzurnagar and Suriapet taluks cultivate it comparatively to a small extent.

In Mahbubnagar district, Samsthan of Wanparty was once an important castor tract but of late groundnut has displaced it to a very large extent. In the district of Karimnagar all taluks share more or less in the allocation of the area for castor. Warangal taluka accounts for nearly three-fourth of the area under castor in that district. In Medak District the cultivation is chiefly confined to Siddipet taluk. Baghat district also grows castor on a good scale.

The area in Telingana division has been fluctuating for some years, while that in Marathwara has remained practically stationary. Warangal has steadily extended the acreage by 136 per cent. since 1915-16. But Nalgonda decreased it by less than half since that year still however, Nalgonda provides the largest area of castor in the Dominions. In Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar cultivation is spread over all taluks, while in other districts it is largely centred round one or two taluks. The largest castor taluk in each district is given below :—

Srl. No.	Taluks	Districts	P.C. of district area
1	Junubi	Atraf-i-Balda	67.4
2	Mahbubabad	Warangal	75.5
3	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	26.5

Srl. No.	Taluks	Districts	P.C. of district area
4	Asifabad	Adilabad	63.0
5	Kamareddi	Nizamabad	58.6
6	Siddipet	Medak	97.0
7	Shamshabad	Baghat	77.5
8	Nagarkarnool	Mahbubnagar	42.4
9	Devarkonda	Nalgonda	44.7
10	Ambad	Aurangabad	66.3
11	Manjlegaon	Bir	67.6
12	Madhol	Nander	58.1
13	Sarar Shahpur	Parbhani(J)	43.8
14	Shorapur	Gulbarga	29.2
15	Tuljapur	Osmanabad	27.1
16	Lingsugur	Raichur	40.9
17	Narain Khed	Bider(P)	43.0

6. *Yield*:—The Nizam's Dominions having the largest acreage in India and being very suitable for castor appears to be the poorest in yield when compared with the neighbouring provinces except Mysore. C.P. and Berar obtain on an average 399 lbs. per acre, the outturn in Hyderabad works out at 173 lbs. per acre. The seasonal and soil conditions and agricultural methods in these Dominions do not vastly differ from those in C.P. and Berar as to justify a small crop. The annawari estimate of the crop is evidently low and the normal outturn is under-estimated, as it is evident from the export figures etc.

The sum total of trade estimates is as follows :—

The Dominions produce annually castor seed to the extent of 40 to 50 lakhs of Bengal mds. (40 srs. each). of this quality only 6 lakhs of mds. pressed in the Dominions and 34 lakhs go out to Bombay, Maslipattam and Co-canada. Of these 34 lakhs eight annas in the rupee go to Bombay and four annas each to Maslipattam and Co-canada. Out of the 34 lakhs of mds. of seed exported from Hyderabad, about 25 lakhs of mds. of seed is exported overseas and the rest is pressed and oil extracted in mills at Bombay etc. Hyderabad seed market is the biggest (40 lakhs of mds.) next comes Gujrat (161 lakhs) Cawnpore (4 lakhs) and Cutch (3 lakhs). Of the quantity if oil extracted locally only one anna in the rupee is kept for local consumption and the rest is exported. The market season is from January to May.

7. *Markets.*—A list of the chief market centres with the number of seed dealers, oil presses and the estimate of stock and local consumption at, each of these centres as ascertained from Messrs. Ralli Bros. is given below :—

Serial No.	Place	District	No. of seed-dealers	No. of oil presses	5 years average in tons	Local consumption in tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jadcharla ..	Mahbubnagar	25	80*	25,000	5,500
2	Bhongir ..	Nalgonda ..	25	40*	20,000	4,000
3	Khammam ..	Warangal ..	40	..	18,000	3,000
4	Jangaon ..	Nalgonda ..	8	15	10,600	3,500
5	Warangal ..	Warangal ..	100	100	11,000	6,000
6	Peddapalli ..	Karimnagar ..	15	6	5,000	1,000
7	Shadnagar ..	Mahbubnagar	15	8	5,500	1,500
8	Khanapur ..	do ..	10	10	4,000	2,000
9	Umdanagar ..	Atraf-i-Balda ..	10	6	4,500	1,800
10	Aleer ..	Nalgonda ..	..	..	3,000	400
11	Falaknuma ..	Atraf-i-Balda ..	6	8	3,800	500
12	Manerial ..	Karimnagar ..	..	..	2,000	500
13	Mahbubabad ..	Warangal ..	}	..	2,000	510
14	Kasamudram ..	do ..				
15	Nek nda ..	do ..				
16	Raghunathpalli ..	..	..	..	1,500	1,100
17	Nizamabad ..	Nizamabad ..	..	..	1,000	..
18	Asifabad ..	Adilabad ..	..	..	1,000	..
19	Shankarpalli ..	Medak ..	}	..	600	300
20	Tandur ..	Gulbarga ..				
21	Mahbubnagar ..	Mahbubnagar				
22	Dornakal ..	Warangal ..	..	..	500	..
23	Garla ..	do ..	..	..	1,000	..
24	Singareni ..	do ..	..	..	500	..
	Collieries					
25	Mankota ..	..	12	5	..	..
26	Wanparti ..	..	15	5	..	..

* One steam press.

As castor seed has a good keeping quality and can be stocked for 3 years therefore 20 to 25 percent of the total outturn is stocked annually.

8. *Prices*:—The prices reached a low level in 1933-34. Thereafter the markets improved in many centres, noticeably in Gulbarga by 30 points, Warangal by 22 points, Karimnagar by 19 points, Medak by 16 points and Nizamabad by 15 points. The prices in 1935-36 was Rs. 3-12- per md. of 40 srs.

9. *Oil Industry*:—Castor oil is used for lubricating machinery dressing tanned hides and skins, lighting, soap and candle making, and medicine. As noted in the report of the Hyderabad vegetable oil industry survey, the oil extraction costs in Hyderabad O.S. Rs. 20 per ton.

The hand screw press has the capacity of about 16 mds. (40 srs. each) of seed pressed per day of 24 hours. In Jadcherla Steam Press and in Salar Jung's Steam Press at Raigir (Bhongir) 200 mds. can be pressed per day. The oil remaining in cake is 6 per cent. The cake containing 6 per cent. of the oil weighs 65 per cent. of the original weight of seed. Thus, the percentage of oil is 45, or it may safely be taken as 46 per cent. of the castor seed. Roughly speaking 16 srs. of oil is extracted from one maund of seed. Oil pressing industry is developing in these Dominions and a large quantity of oil is annually exported:—

EXPORT

Years	Quantity in pallas of 120 srs.	Value in Rs.
1345 F. (1935-36)	52,963½	26,48,177
1346 F. (1936-37)	54,540¾	27,27,027

10. *Oil export and import*:—The largest item in the oil transport line from Hyderabad State is the export of castor oil to places in the cotton districts outside the Dominions, where the oil is largely used for lubricating purposes.

Five years average value of castor oil exported from British India as per statement of sea-borne trade of British India B.G. Rs. 13,94,868 for 560,000 gallons of oil.

The weight and value of castor oil imported into Hyderabad State is negligible.

11. *Oil Cake Export:*—For the whole period of five years ending 31st March 1829 the total value of oil cakes exported from Hyderabad State was only 5 per cent. of the total value of the same commodity exported from British India during the same period and as the principal item of export from the State is castor cakes, intended for use as manure on the sugar-cane plantations in Bombay presidency, it is probably not incorrect to assume that the value of oil cakes exported from Hyderabad State and included in the export returns of British India, during the period in question, did not exceed 20 per cent. of the total value of the British Indian Export. This shows that oil cakes that can be used as feeding stuff are utilised for that purpose in the State.

12. *High Railway Freights:*—The High freight rates at present charged by the N.S. Railway for oil cake is acting as a heavy burden on the oil crushing industry. While Railways outside Hyderabad State carry cakes at a little over 0.1 of a pie per maund per mile, the rate for oil cakes over N.S. Railway are worked out on the basis of 0.38 pie per maund per mile *i.e.*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as those over foreign Railways. This naturally lowers the price of the cake at the producing centre.

13. *Trade.*—These Dominions, being the largest castor producer, have no need to import from elsewhere this oil seed. Hence, there is no import trade in it. The export is usually heavy.

Argentina is the only country which competes with India in castor export trade. Hyderabad's export trade Mr. E. Lieberherr says, represents 75 per cent. of the seed exported from India. It may be noted that not only does Hyderabad State produce between 50 to 60 per cent. of the total Indian supply of castor seed but that its crop is equal to about 50 per cent. of the total world supply of this material. The largest castor seed consumers are the United States of America which in 1928-29 took about 50 per cent. of the total quantity exported from India; the United Kingdom about 25 per cent., France, Italy, and Belgium 12.8 and 6 per cent. respectively. Hyderabad castor seed is shipped from Bombay and Cocanada ports. The trend of export trade and the money value since 1920-21 (1880 F.) are given in the statement below :—

EXPORT AND VALUE OF CASTOR SEEDS

Sl. No.	Years	EXPORT FROM HYDERABAD STATE		EXPORT FROM INDIA	
		Quantity in thousands of tons	Value in lakhs of O.S. Rupees	Quantity in thousands of tons	Value in lakhs of B.G. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1920-21 (1880 F.) ..	23	44	16	35
2	1921-22 (1881 F.) ..	57	106	49	104
3	1922-23 (1882 F.) ..	66	123	84	183
4	1923-24 (1883 F.) ..	59	110	85	227
5	1924-25 (1884 F.) ..	87	163	96	287
6	1925-26 (1885 F.) ..	97	180	110	268
7	1926-27 (1886 F.) ..	50	94	102	204
8	1927-28 (1887 F.) ..	88	163	212	268
9	1928-29 (1888 F.) ..	98	173	121	246
10	1929-30 (1889 F.) ..	62	115	106	215
11	1930-31 (1840 F.) ..	86	125	91	156
12	1931-32 (1841 F.) ..	68	98	104	150
13	1932-33 (1842 F.) ..	83	99	86	124
14	1933-34 (1843 F.) ..	61	56	82	100
15	1934-35 (1844 F.) ..	41	58	69	81
16	1935-36 (1845 F.) ..	37	56	60	88
17	1936-37 (1846 F.) ..	47	71	43	63
18	1937-38 (1847 F.) ..	12	17	42	64
19	1938-39 (1848 F.) ..	27	41	8	10
20	1939-40 (1849 F.) ..	53	106	40	17

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL ACREAGE , YIELD AND EXPORTS OF CASTOR SEED , OIL AND CAKE IN H.E.H THE NIZAMS DOMINIONS FROM 1935-36 TO 1938-39.

ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES	IMPORTANT TALUKAS OF DISTRICTS	PRODUCTION CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS	DESTINA-TIONS	VALUE IN RS: O.S.
6,71,000				1,17,25,000
OTHERS	OTHERS	EXPORTS 32,000 TONS	OTHERS	RS: 42,92,000
MEDAK	SIDDIPET		WARANGAL	
KARIMNAGAR 33,000 AC	KARIMNAGAR		KARIMNAGAR	
ATRAK & BALDA 37,000 AC	OTHERS JUNUBI		MADRAS 48%	
WARANGAL 66,000 AC	OTHERS MAHABUBNAGAR 76%		BOMBAY 51%	
MAHABUBNAGAR 165 000 AC:	OTHERS NABARKHATUL 42%	PRESSED IN THE DOMINIONS 40,000 TONS SEED	EXPORTS 5500 CONSUMPTION 12,000 TONS	RS: 17,97,000
NALGONDA 295 000 AC:	MOSTLY JANGAON & BHONGIR		OIL 18,000 TONS	RS: 40,83,000
	DEVARKONDA 45%		CAKE 22,000 TONS	RS: 11,29,000
			EXPORTS 21,400 TONS	
			CONSUMPTION	
		3000	TONS	RS: 393,000

G. MAHMOOD

NET AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF CASTOR FOR THE YEAR 1935-36 (1345 FASLI.)

	Tons
1. Production (published by the Statistics Department) ..	= 57,000
2. Imports—negligible.	
3. Exports of castor-seed (Customs figures)	= 38,200
4. Exports of castor-oil 5,888 tons equivalent to castor seed	18,100
5. Exports of castor-cake 18,250 tons equivalent to castor-seed 33,200 tons, but since 7,200 tons of cake equivalent to 13,100 tons of castor-seed have already been accounted for therefore, the balance (33,200-13,100)	= 20,100
6. The quantity of seed required for 781,000 acres at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre	= 3,500
7. Local consumption of cake ..	= 2,000
8. Total of items 3 to 7 ..	= 76,900

Therefore, the forecast figures for the year were about 28 per cent. lower than the actual.

No. 18-B.—CASTOR ACREAGE.

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 year's average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	61	58	16	11	39	16	37
2	Warangal ..	69	70	71	54	53	38	63
3	Karimnagar ..	46	34	28	85	29	54	64
4	Adilabad ..	7	9	6	8	6	9	7
5	Nizamabad ..	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
6	Medak ..	18	22	16	33	26	24	23
7	Baghat ..	..	6	4	5	9	..	4
8	Mahbubnagar ..	190	188	151	150	125	167	160
9	Nalgonda ..	392	388	188	374	337	765	335
	Telingana ..	784	777	481	721	670	716	677
10	Aurangabad ..	5	4	4	35	6	4	10
11	Bir ..	6	3	3	3	2	7	7
12	Nander ..	11	10	11	10	12	18	10
13	Parbhani ..	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
14	Gulbarga ..	5	4	4	4	5	6	4
15	Osmanabad ..	3	2	2	2	3	4	2
16	Raichur ..	13	12	10	20	11	11	13
17	Bidar ..	5	3	3	3	4	3	3
	Marathwara ..	50	41	39	79	45	56	51
	Hyderabad State ..	834	818	520	800	671	772	728
	All-India ..	1,458	1,409	1,146	1,198	1,004	1,528	1,248
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	57.20	58.05	45.37	66.76	66.73	50.52	58.56
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

No. 13-C.—CASTOR SEED OUTTURN (IN TONS).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	3	5	2	1	3	2	3
2	Warangal ..	5	6	6	4	5	3	5
3	Karimnagar ..	4	4	3	9	2	3	4
4	Adilabad ..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
5	Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Medak ..	2	1	1	3	2	1	2
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	13	19	11	13	11	12	13
9	Nalgonda ..	26	30	15	32	24	32	26
	Telingana ..	54	67	38	63	48	54	54
10	Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
11	Bir ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nander ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Raichur ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marathwara ..	3	2	2	4	2	2	2
	Hyderabad State ..	57	69	40	67	50	56	56
	All-India ..	121	128	104	111	97	123	112
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	47.35	53.12	38.81	60.36	51.54	42.10	49.16
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

No. 13-D.—CASTOR (YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	132	191	221	245	164	164	191
2	Warangal ..	160	206	177	175	211	171	186
3	Karimnagar ..	210	233	210	246	180	126	206
4	Adilabad ..	119	196	171	134	195	180	163
5	Nizamabad ..	121	64	168	145	105	157	131
6	Medak ..	245	131	183	183	135	114	175
7	Baghat ..	..	163	90	167	150	..	143
8	Mahbubnagar ..	153	226	158	187	197	301	184
9	Nalgonda ..	140	173	181	191	164	169	172
10	Aurangabad ..	85	98	117	121	125	94	109
11	Bir ..	130	135	159	168	126	108	144
12	Nander ..	164	194	199	106	143	141	161
13	Parbhani ..	120	199	178	186	188	122	166
14	Gulbarga ..	118	110	94	163	110	87	121
15	Osmanabad ..	116	65	101	105	121	91	102
16	Raichur ..	393	95	142	143	120	91	179
17	Bidar ..	98	124	134	126	129	77	122
	Hyderabad State ..	153	189	172	183	173	154	174
	Bombay Presidency .	313	286	320	299	260	300	296
	C. P. & Berar	309	434	305	386	415	431	388
	Madras Presidency ..	204	212	200	183	219	220	204
	Average : India ..	186	203	203	207	216	194	203

No. 13-E.—CASTOR. DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION OF CROP.

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	11	9	11	12	6
2	Warangal ..	7	8	7	7	7
3	Karimnagar ..	11	9	9	10	6
4	Adilabad ..	7	10	9	6	9
5	Nizamabad ..	8	8	8	7	7
6	Medak ..	12	8	9	9	4
7	Baghat ..	..	8	4	8	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	7	9	6	8	9
9	Nalgonda ..	8	7	9	8	8
10	Aurangabad ..	7	8	7	7	10
11	Bir ..	11	8	10	10	10
12	Nander ..	12	12	12	11	9
13	Parbhani ..	11	12	11	11	9
14	Gulbarga ..	9	8	6	10	11
15	Osmanabad ..	9	7	6	6	7
16	Raichur ..	12	6	9	9	9
17	Bidar ..	8	7	8	8	10
	Hyderabad State	9	8	8	8	8

No. 14—LINSEED.

No. 14-A—A short note on Linseed or Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*)

Hindustani.—Alsi (seed)

Marathi.—Alsi (Seed)

Telugu.—Yellagisey, Vithulu, Aviselu (seed)

Kanarese.—Allgasi, Agasi.

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=526,214 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=50,653 \text{ tons}}$ or 219 lbs. of seed per acre when the crop was 76 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 10 per cent. of the total linseed area of India and amongst linseed growing Provinces it ranks third in India. Linseed crop occupies 12th place among the chief cultivated crops of the State having over five lakhs of acres or about 1.7 per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

The chief linseed growing tract in Hyderabad State is Marathwara and Karnatic having about 89 per cent. The rest, *i.e.*, 11 per cent. is grown in Telingana.

The area under linseed depends to a very large extent on the success or failure of the kharif crops. If the kharif crops have failed on account of untimely rains, the fields are ploughed or harrowed up and made ready for rabi sowing of wheat or linseed.

There is a regular increase of acreage as will be seen from the figures given below.

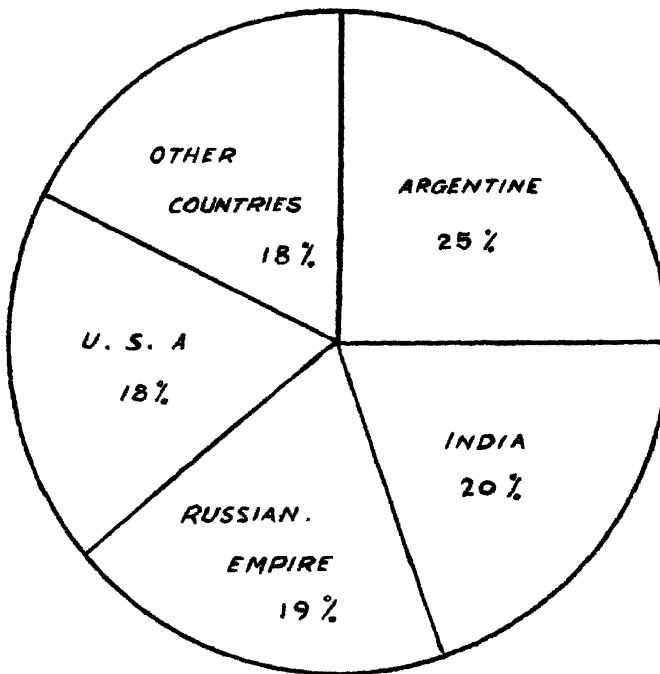
Average in quinquennium (1885-89 F.)	244,490 acres
Do (1840-44 F.)	318,789 acres

i.e., an increase of 30 per cent. Now it is still more Linseed is a rabi crop sown in deep black moisture holding soils. It is generally grown alone and is the sole crop of the year. It must be sown in rotation and never successively. Seed-rate is $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre. Seed is usually sown in September, October and the crop is ready for harvest in February and March. A good crop with full even plant on deep black soil will yield about 300 lbs. seed per acre just as much as in America. In Argentine it is 600 lbs. per acre. The crop is very precarious and often yields much less. Rain after sowing does usually more harm than good and cloudy weather, when plants are

NO: 27.

LINSEED

WORLD PRODUCTION

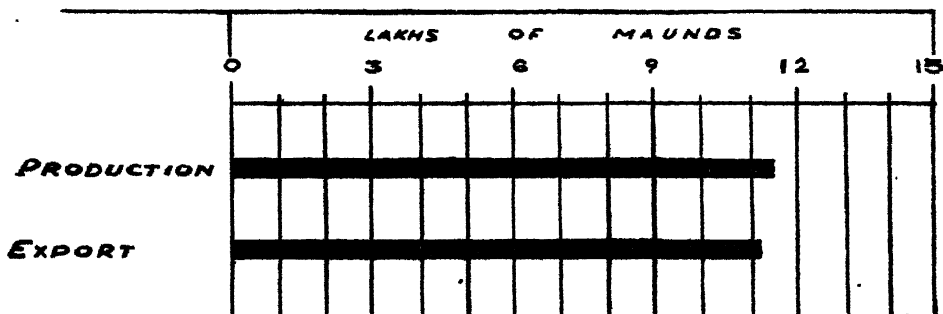


7

SECRET

1

SECRET

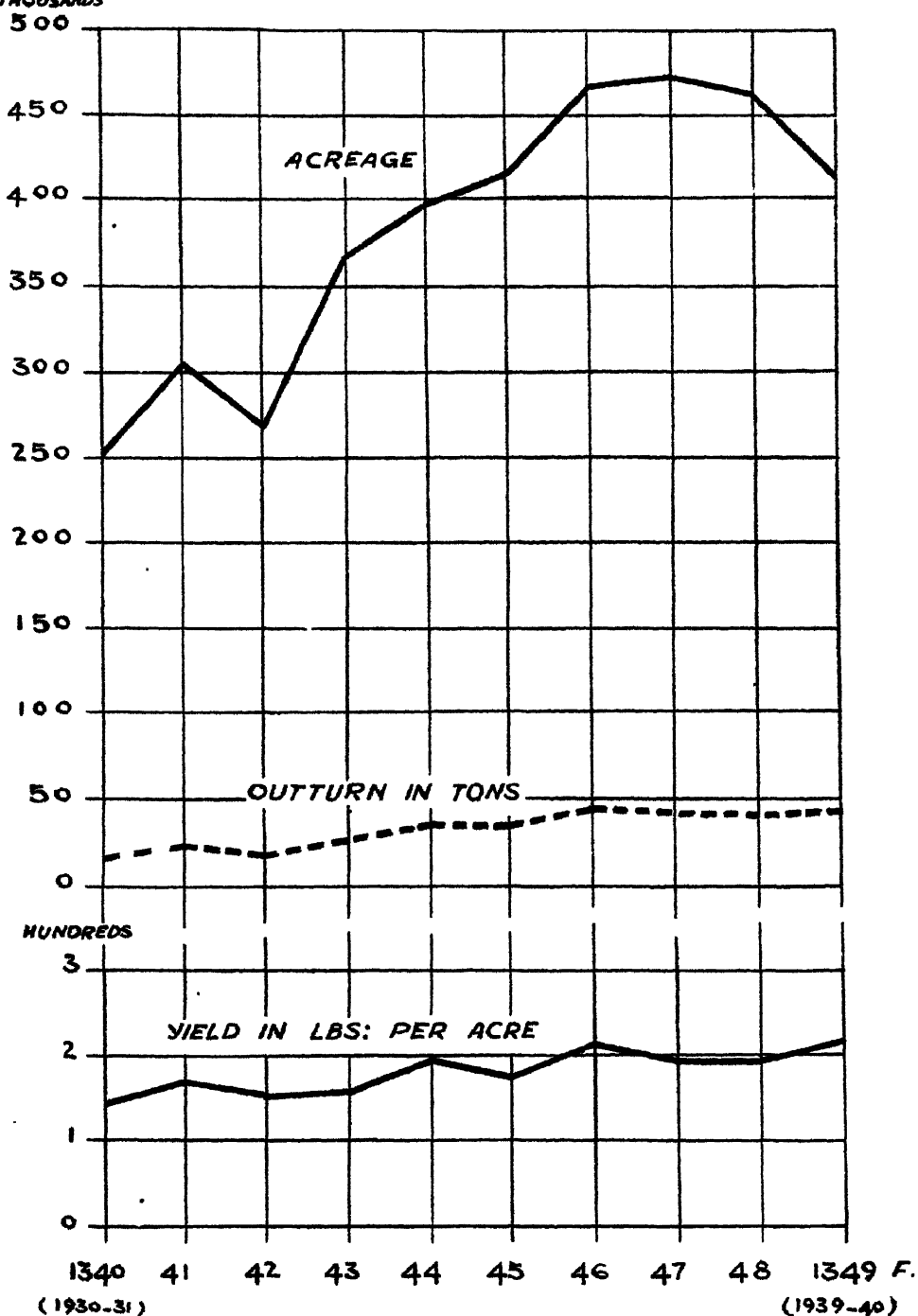


NO 28.

LINSEED

ACREAGE , OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

THOUSANDS FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



in flower, interferes with fertilization. A species of rust also attacks comparatively healthy at harvest time; the seed vessels are either empty or contain imperfectly filled seed. In Europe and America linseed is grown very largely as a fibre crop where it is called Flax ; but this is never the case here. In Hyderabad the crop is grown for its seed and it is called Linseed which supplies exclusively oil and cake. The seed is used in condiments, the oil in cookery and in paints and varnishes. The residual oil cake is one of the best cattle foods known and a good manure. The varieties of linseed grown in Hyderabad is mostly the 'Brown bold type.' Linseed grown in north-western Districts of the Dominions is regarded as slightly better quality than the linseed grown in the southern and south-eastern districts. The other variety is small seed type.

Oil-pressing.—There are 25 registered factories with expellers. The total number of expellers installed in the factories is 55. These factories crush mostly groundnut and castor, a few the linseed such as those at Nander and Udgir which crushed 40,000 maunds of linseed in 1934-35.

The oil content of linseed grown in some districts is as follows:—Nizamabad and Parbhani (41.50), Aurangabad and Bir (40.65), Nander and Gulbarga (39.46).

Import and Export—In the Indian Trade Journal dated 17th August 1933 the following review of linseed trade of India with the United Kingdom appeared:—

“India was a very important supplier of linseed to the United Kingdom until competition from the Argentine began. The position last year (1932) was that imports into the United Kingdom from India were very seriously reduced, chiefly on account of the price factor. Normally Indian linseed commands a substantial premium over Argentine on account of its higher oil content. But as this premium is based on the value of the oil, it naturally contracts as oil prices fall. As a result, however, of market influence the premium on Indian linseed remained obstinately high, even when prices fell with the result that London and Liverpool for a time met all their requirements from Argentine. Prices have since adjusted themselves, and at the time of writing, Indian linseed is receiving its market premium and also its share of the business. There is little doubt that in spite of the development of her own crushing industry and its demands on indigenous supplies of seed, India

could meet the normal linseed requirements of this country temporarily from existing stocks and permanently by extensions of cultivation,'

The linseed market in Hyderabad State is from February to May. A cart contains 5 or 6 bags of linseed, *i.e.* 12 to 13 maunds of linseed. Each bag contains 2 maunds 16 seers of linseed.

The linseed import is negligible. Much of the linseed is exported through the Bombay Port, *i.e.*, as much as 95 per cent. of the total export. The export of linseed in 1939-40 was 35,821 tons worth Rs. 50,16,000.

The chief markets for linseed in Hyderabad and the stock available are as follows :—

Sl.No.	Places	Tons	Sl.No.	Places	Tons
1	Jalna ..	3,500	13	Nander ..	800
2	Nizamabad ..	3,500	14	Basar ..	500
3	Dharmabad ..	3,000	15	Chitapur ..	500
4	Gulbarga ..	3,000	16	Yadgir ..	500
5	Sailu ..	2,500	17	Asifabad Road ..	300
6	Shankerpalli } Vicarabad. }	2,500	18	Raichur ..	150
7	Zahirabad } Bidar }	2,000	19	Parlee ..	100
8	Purna ..	2,000	20	Lasur ..	100
9	Parbhani ..	2,000	21	Umdanagar ..	150
10	Aurangabad ..	1,500	22	Navangi ..	50
11	Serum ..	1,500	23	Latur ..	..
12	Shahabad ..	1,000	24	Hingoli ..	..

No. 14-B.—LINSEED ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	18	11	3	2	10	12	8
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Adilabad ..	31	22	27	25	30	17	27
5	Nizamabad ..	6	7	8	8	7	6	7
6	Medak ..	2	3	1	2	1	1	2
7	Baghat ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telingana ..	53	45	40	36	51	34	45
10	Aurangabad ..	67	83	77	99	98	48	85
11	Bir ..	62	89	96	96	94	45	88
12	Nander ..	28	29	32	28	39	29	31
13	Parbhani ..	56	57	59	53	81	46	61
14	Gulbarga ..	72	98	61	72	74	57	55
15	Osmanabad ..	46	66	52	40	57	26	54
16	Raichur ..	5	4	3	4	5	7	4
17	Bidar ..	27	46	51	51	27	26	41
	Marathwara ..	368	467	431	452	475	284	439
	Hyderabad State ..	416	512	471	488	526	318	447
	All-India ..	3,457	3,677	3,890	3,894	3,713	3,257	3,726
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	14.91	13.56	12.11	12.53	14.16	9.77	13.04
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

No. 14-C.—LINSEED OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atruf-i-Balda ..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Adilabad ..	2	2	1	2	3	1	2
5	Nizamabad ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
6	Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telingana ..	8	8	8	8	5	2	4
10	Aurangabad ..	6	8	8	12	12	4	9
11	Bir ..	5	8	9	9	8	4	8
12	Nander ..	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
13	Parbhani ..	6	7	7	4	8	3	6
14	Gulbarga ..	4	7	3	7	7	4	5
15	Osmanabad ..	4	6	4	3	5	2	4
16	Raichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Bidar ..	2	5	4	4	3	2	4
	Marathwara ..	30	44	38	41	40	21	39
	Hyderabad State ..	33	47	41	43	51	23	43
	All-India ..	388	420	461	442	466	419	435
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	8.48	11.19	8.93	9.72	10.94	5.48	9.19
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	5	5	5	5	5	6	5

No. 14-D.—YIELD PER ACRE OF LINSEED IN LBS.

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1935 F.	1936-37 1936 F.	1937-38 1937 F.	1938-39 1938 F.	1939-40 1939 F.	5 years' average 1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	123	83	133	112	168	114	124
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	106	117	..	..	..	114	111
4	Adilabad ..	141	217	188	143	194	188	177
5	Nizamabad ..	129	176	138	117	178	146	148
6	Medak ..	79	91	161	166	166	140	133
7	Baghat ..	..	73	103	159	176	..	126
8	Mahbubnagar ..	103	163	197	174	133	69	154
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
10	Aurangabad ..	193	227	242	263	271	188	239
11	Bir ..	178	211	207	210	191	167	199
12	Nander ..	206	199	192	148	144	179	178
13	Parbhani ..	256	265	275	182	226	173	241
14	Gulbarga ..	141	165	123	207	223	127	172
15	Osmanabad ..	189	215	148	147	200	191	180
16	Raichur ..	87	149	149	123	213	150	144
17	Bidar ..	166	239	173	178	248	157	201
	Hyderabad State ..	178	211	195	195	219	163	200
	Bombay Presidency	238	164	200	218	220	231	208
	C. P. and Berar ..	158	167	184	185	193	196	177
	Madras Presidency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average : India ..	251	256	265	256	281	275	262

NO. 14-E.—LINSEED. DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION OF CROF.

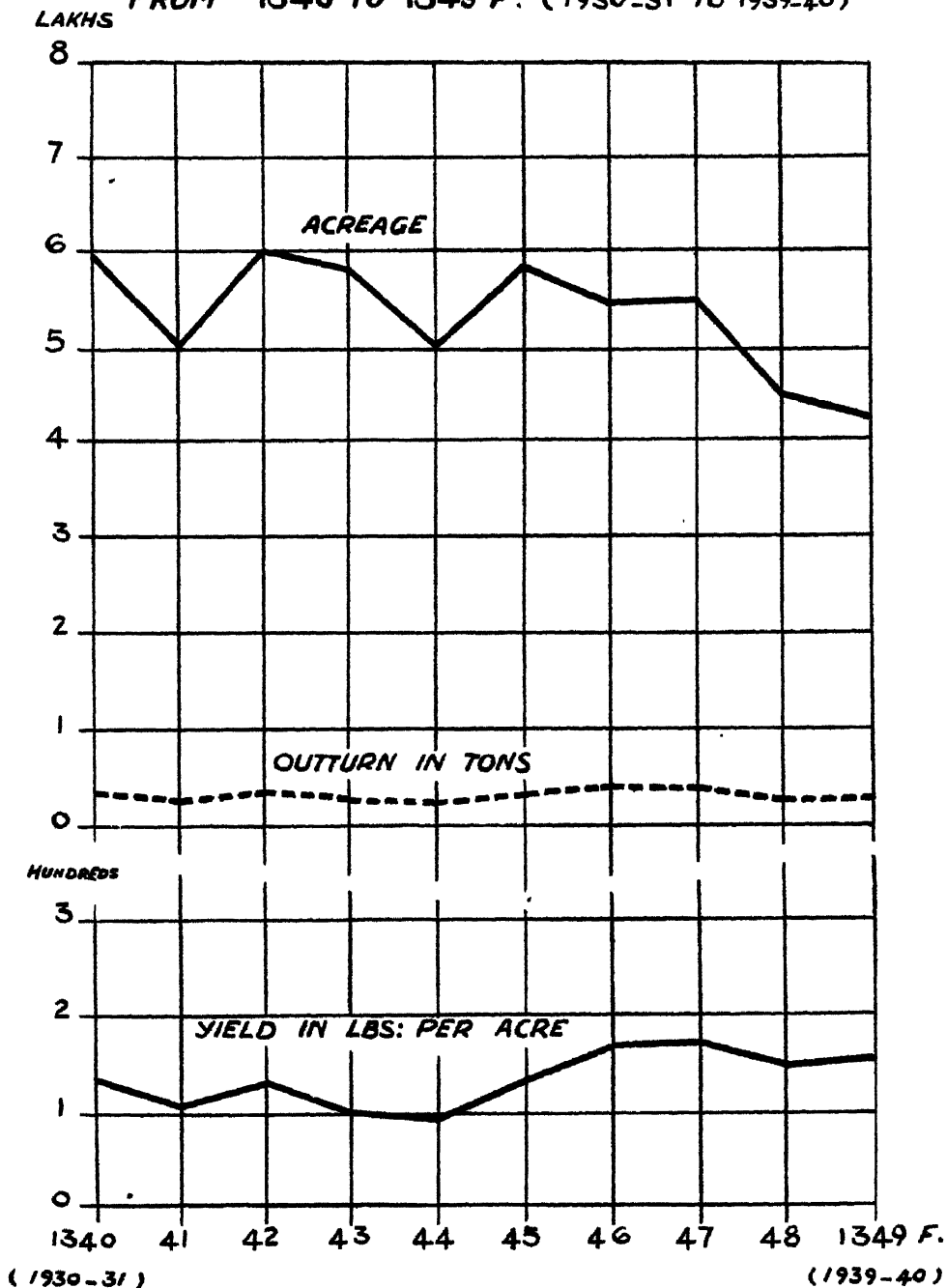
Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	8	5	6	5	8
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	8	7	..	..	..
4	Adilabad ..	10	12	9	7	9
5	Nizamabad ..	8	11	7	8	8
6	Medak ..	5	6	8	8	8
7	Baghat ..	..	5	6	5	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	8	12	10	10	9
9	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Aurangabad ..	10	12	10	11	11
11	Bir ..	10	11	8	8	8
12	Nander ..	11	12	12	9	9
13	Parbhani ..	12	12	11	7	9
14	Gulbarga ..	8	9	5	8	9
15	Osmanabad ..	10	12	6	6	8
16	Raichur ..	5	8	6	5	9
17	Bidar ..	9	12	7	7	10
	Hyderabad State ..	9	12	8	9	7

NO: 29.

SESAMUM

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 15—SESAMUM.

No. 15-A—A short note on *Sesamum* or *Sesame* or *Gingelly* (*sesamum indicum*).

Hindustani.—Till (grain).

Marathi.—Till (grain).

Telugu.—Nuvvulu (grain).

Kanarese.—Yellu (grain).

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area} = 548,290 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn} = 37,920 \text{ tons}}$ or 153 lbs. of grain per acre when the crop was 61 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 10.9 per cent. of the total sesamum crop area of India and amongst sesamum growing Provinces it ranks 5th in India.

Sesamum occupies the 11th place among the chief cultivated crops of the State, having over (5) lakhs of acres or about (1.9) per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

The chief sesamum growing tract in Hyderabad State is Telingana but at the same time it is an important oil-seed in all districts of the State. It flourishes on lighter soils. It does not stand heavy rainfall when young. In some districts it is sown alone though in others it is a sub-ordinate crop. It is mainly a kharif crop being generally sown from May to July and harvested from September to December. A rabi variety is also grown but in very few tracts. This is sown in September and October and is harvested in February and March. A fair average crop in the Deccan yields from 281 to 411 lbs. There are 3 varieties of sesamum commonly grown—white, red, and black. White variety is earlier and also slightly richer in oil. Sesamum cake makes very good cattle food. The plant stalks are not eaten by cattle hence in Telingana it is always the 1st crop taken in the open unfenced land freshly brought under cultivation.

The import is insignificant and large quantity of sesamum is exported to Europe. It forms in fact a very important export crop. The export in 1939-40 was 11,928 tons valued at Rs. 27,72,000.

The chief market centres for sesamum or *til* in the State and the estimated quantity of *til* in tons in them are :—

Srl No.	Name of Market	Yellow quality (superior)	White quality (round seeded)	White quality long seeded (superior in oil)	Local consumption from these types
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Warangal ..	400	8,000	..	4,700
2	Peddapalli ..	600	2,500	..	2,000
	Mancherial ..		500	..	..
3	Ghanapur ..	..	2,000	..	1,000
4	Jangaon ..	..	1,600	..	1,000
5	Gulbarga ..	..	..	400	50
6	Raichur ..	..	..	400	200
7	Yadgir ..	..	..	600	200
8	Seram ..	..	..	350	25
9	Tandur ..	..	..	100	25
10	Nawangi ..	..	..	15	5
11	Chitapur ..	..	..	25	5
12	Shahabad ..	..	..	100	25
13	Nizamabad ..	..	..	700	150
14	Umdanagar ..	..	..	400	200
15	Shankarpalli ..	..	..	800	150
	Vicarabad ..				
16	Jalna ..	..	..	200	50
17	Aurangabad ..	..	..	300	50
18	Sailu ..	..	..	150	50
19	Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	650	650

As reported by Messrs. Ralli Bros., the stock of sesamum is not kept more than a year.

No. 15-B.—SESAMUM ACREAGE.

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	17	13	9	14	14	15	13
2	Warangal ..	88	84	70	24	68	42	69
3	Karimnagar ..	188	203	203	163	146	231	181
4	Adilabad ..	64	70	66	58	75	72	67
5	Nizamabad ..	23	33	27	24	20	27	25
6	Medak ..	16	16	15	17	26	19	18
7	Baghat ..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1
8	Mahbubnagar ..	22	31	27	16	25	19	24
9	Nalgonda ..	32	20	18	30	25	16	25
	Telingana ..	450	471	445	348	401	441	423
10	Aurangabad ..	23	16	17	18	51	22	25
11	Bir ..	9	5	9	15	6	11	9
12	Nander ..	13	13	11	9	13	16	12
13	Parbhani ..	6	6	5	6	14	8	7
14	Gulbarga ..	49	25	23	25	20	21	23
15	Osmanabad ..	11	5	11	12	14	12	11
16	Raichur ..	20	14	15	21	23	21	19
17	Bidar ..	7	7	10	7	6	6	8
	Marathwara ..	138	89	103	113	147	117	119
	Hyderabad State ..	588	560	548	461	548	538	542
	All-India ..	4,135	4,144	4,450	4,331	4,050	5,810	4,222
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	13.62	13.73	12.31	10.64	13.53	9.60	12.33
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

No. 15-C.—SESAMUM OUTTURN (IN TONS).

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Warangal ..	4	7	6	1	5	2	5
3	Karimnagar ..	10	14	15	7	8	10	11
4	Adilabad ..	3	5	4	3	7	3	5
5	Nizamabad ..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
6	Medak ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
9	Nalgonda ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Telingana ..	23	32	31	17	26	20	26
10	Aurangabad ..	2	2	1	2	5	2	2
11	Bir ..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1
12	Nander ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Parbhani ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Gulbarga ..	4	3	2	3	1	1	3
15	Osmanabad ..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1
16	Raichur ..	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
17	Bidar ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1
	Marathwara ..	12	9	9	13	12	8	11
	Hyderabad State ..	35	41	40	30	38	28	37
	All-India ..	413	439	465	396	416	500	425
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	8.54	9.34	8.68	7.57	9.11	5.68	8.65
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

No. 15-D. YIELD PER ACRE OF SESAMUM IN LBS.

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	150	158	180	135	111	113	137
2	Warangal ..	106	182	164	128	166	92	149
3	Karimnagar ..	111	154	168	92	121	191	130
4	Adilabad ..	109	156	125	136	193	109	144
5	Nizamabad ..	116	128	229	123	107	111	141
6	Medak ..	108	129	128	150	117	97	126
7	Baghat ..	..	144	141	147	77	..	127
8	Mahbubnagar ..	89	182	106	119	127	98	115
9	Nalgonda ..	134	148	100	126	110	82	124
10	Aurangabad ..	248	289	238	270	234	191	255
11	Bir ..	248	201	258	249	141	173	219
12	Nander ..	145	197	193	173	123	127	167
13	Parbhani ..	216	300	275	267	163	171	244
14	Gulbarga ..	216	248	215	320	188	184	237
15	Osmanabad ..	189	126	221	206	296	191	208
16	Raichur ..	146	125	143	206	140	133	152
17	Bidar ..	177	215	139	197	137	129	173
	Hyderabad State ..	133	168	164	146	152	114	153
	Bombay Presidency	264	221	256	235	212	259	238
	C. P. and Berar ..	179	183	181	174	168	167	177
	Madras Presidency ..	259	279	270	240	275	283	265
	Average : India ..	224	237	234	205	230	198	226

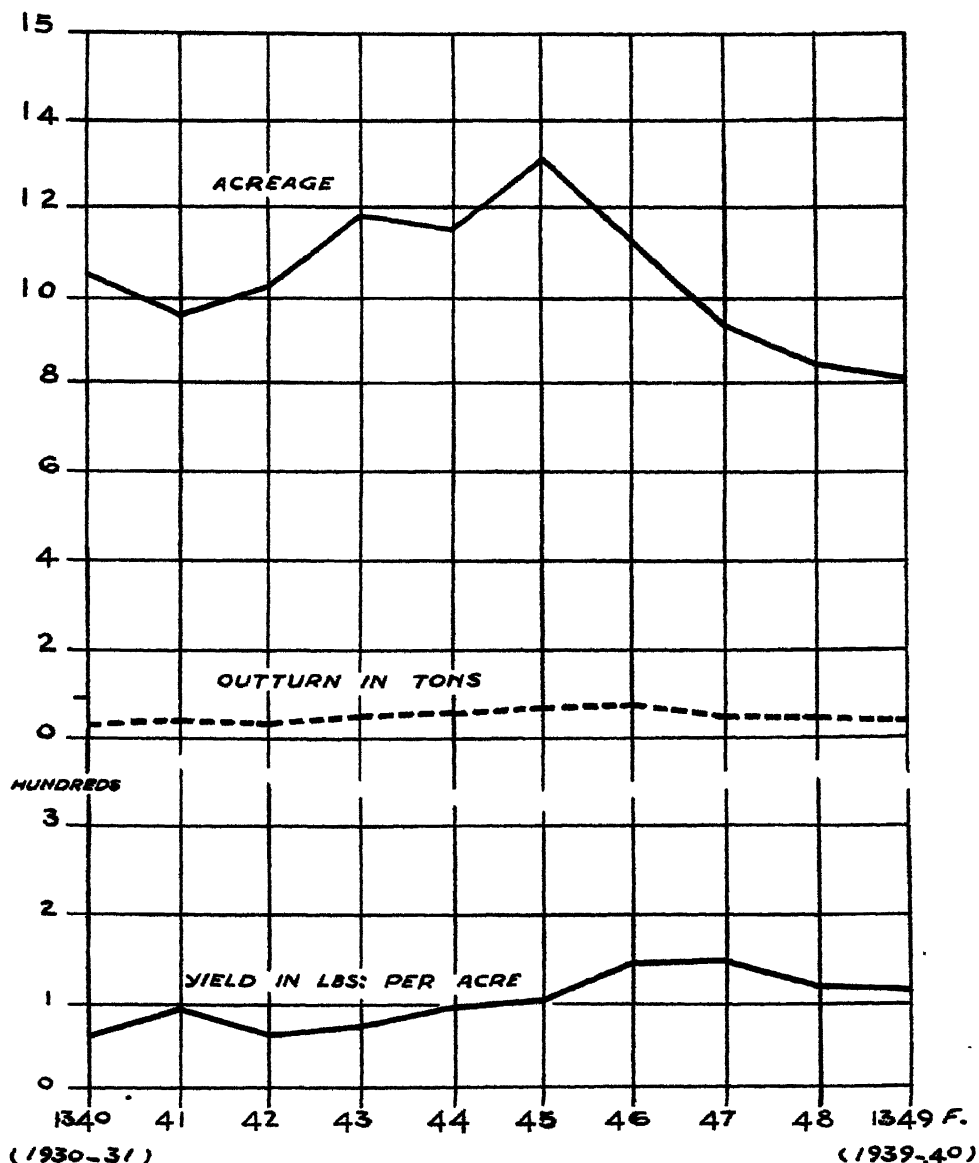
**No. 15-E. SESAMUM—DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION
OF CROP.**

Srl. No.	Districts.	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	11	8	8	7	6
2	Warangal ..	8	10	8	7	9
3	Karimnagar ..	8	8	9	5	7
4	Adilabad ..	9	9	8	8	12
5	Nizamabad ..	8	7	11	7	6
6	Medak ..	8	7	7	8	6
7	Baghat ..	..	8	8	8	4
8	Mahbubnagar ..	7	7	7	6	7
9	Nalgonda ..	11	9	8	8	7
10	Aurangabad ..	10	8	7	8	7
11	Bir ..	10	6	8	8	5
12	Nander ..	12	12	12	11	8
13	Parbhani ..	12	12	11	11	5
14	Gulbarga ..	9	7	7	10	6
15	Osmanabad ..	7	4	7	6	9
16	Raichur ..	10	6	7	10	7
17	Bidar ..	10	9	6	8	6
	Hyderabad State ..	9	9	8	7	7

NO 30. RAPE & MUSTARD

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 16-RAPE AND MUSTARD.

No.16-A—A short note on Rape (*Brassica campestris*), mustard(*B. Juncea*). and Toria (*B. Napus*).

Hindustani.—Sarsoon (rape seed), Rai (mustard seed)

Marathi.—Shiras (do) Mohri (do)

Telugu.—Nuvvulu (do) Avalu, Sasavalu (do)

Kanarese.—Allu (do) Sasuvi, Kadugu (do)

On the basis of Mr. Mukherjee's classification the oil-seeds of rai, sarsoon and rape have been distinguished as follows :—

(a) Indian mustard or Rai—seed small—reddish brown all over.

(b) Indian colza or sarsoon—seed large—white & light brown or amber.

(c) Indian rape or toria—seed large—reddish brown with pale spot at the base of the seed.

Sarsoon is not at all grown in the State. Of the Marathwara tract Aurangabad Subah and Osmanabad district, *i.e.*, 5 districts grow big grains which are brown in colour with a pale spot at the base of the seed, *i.e.*, rape or Toria while the Telingana and Karnatic divisions (excluding Osmanabad district) produce small grains of brown colour *i.e.*, Rai or mustard.

On the basis of 1937-38 forecast the marketing officer in his survey report has estimated that 27 per cent of the produce is mustard while the balance of 73 per cent. can be classed as rape.

Hyderabad has 0.26 per cent. of the total rape mustard crop area of India and amongst rape mustard growing Provinces it ranks 11th in India. It occupies the 17th place among the chief cultivated crops of the State having (0.08) lakhs of acres. It is a rabi crop of oilseeds being

sown in Marathwara early in November and in Telingana and Karnatic in 1st week of December and harvested from February to March. Mustard is an earlier crop than rape and is harvested in February and comes to market in February. The land is left fallow for 4 months and well ploughed before the seed is sown by drill. Crop does not require any watering. The average yield is 400 to 600 lbs. per acre. Mustard is also of two types red and black. The leaves and green pods are eaten as vegetable. Rape is grown mostly for its oil and mustard for its use as condiments and medicine. Sarsoon oil is usually called KarwaTel and is used mostly in mango and lemon pickles. For this purpose the oil is imported from Cawnpore. The import is insignificant and export in 1939-40 was 1.571 tons valued Rs. 367,000.

No. 16-B. RAPE AND MUSTARD ACREAGE.

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-41
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	477	655	669	689	2,362	265	974
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	66	257	68	64
3	Karimnagar ..	122	109	66	65	222	126	117
4	Adilabad ..	841	1,067	653	646	584	118	758
5	Nizamabad ..	40	95	83	57	5	60	58
6	Medak ..	202	200	53	150	52	58	131
7	Baghat ..	..	240	82	61	56	..	88
8	Mahbubnagar ..	84	1,608	59	117	1,543	34	682
9	Nalgonda ..	36	53	..	9	15	112	23
	Telingana ..	1,802	4,027	1,685	1,857	5,106	841	2,895
10	Aurangabad ..	2,144	1,775	1,103	1,285	1,020	3,509	1,465
11	Bir ..	2,350	1,434	1,324	1,088	1,058	2,103	1,451
12	Nander ..	2,559	2,331	2,321	2,168	2,384	2,319	2,353
13	Parbhani ..	679	3,224	1,113	977	731	672	1,344
14	Gulbarga ..	209	158	63	142	278	321	170
15	Osmanabad ..	1,120	9,762	610	517	808	515	2,564
16	Raichur ..	30	25	10	..	..	90	13
17	Bidar ..	2,244	2,064	1,084	1,103	674	705	1,434
	Marathwara ..	11,335	20,773	7,628	7,280	6,953	10,238	10,724
	Hyderabad State ..	13,137	24,800	9,313	9,137	12,059	11,079	13,689
	All-India ..	5,333,000	5,859,000	5,461,000	5,508,000	6,113,000	6,064,000	5,661,000
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	0.24	0.42	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.24
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	12	12	14	15	14	12	13

**No. 16-E. RAPE AND MUSTARD—DISTRICT ANNAWARI
CONDITION OF CROP.**

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1845 F.	1936-37 1846 F.	1937-38 1847 F.	1938-39 1848 F.	1939-40 1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	8	8	8	8	8
2	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Karimnagar ..	8	8	7	7	..
4	Adilabad ..	12	10	10	9	8
5	Nizamabad ..	11	8	8	7	..
6	Medak ..	8	8	8	8	9
7	Baghat ..	..	6	8	7	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	12	8	10	10	8
9	Nalgonda ..	8	10	..	8	..
10	Aurangabad ..	10	10	10	9	9
11	Bir ..	12	12	9	8	8
12	Nander ..	11	12	12	12	10
13	Parbhani ..	12	12	12	9	8
14	Gulbarga ..	8	8	10	10	8
15	Osmanabad ..	11	10	9	8	8
16	Raichur ..	8	8	4	..	..
17	Bidar ..	8	8	10	8	8
	Hyderabad State ..	10	10	10	9	8

No. 17.—SAFFLOWER.

No. 17-A.—*A short note on Safflower or wild saffron (carthamus tinctorius).*

Hindustani—Karar, Kusum (seed)
Marathi—Kardai, Kusumba (seed)
Telugu—Kusumbha puvu (seed).
Kanarese—Kusubi (seed)

This occupies a fairly large area in Hyderabad State. It is usually grown as subordinate crop with rabi jawar, wheat and gram, though it is sometimes sown alone on the headlands as a border to the principal crop. This border answers the purpose of a fence, as stray cattle will not trespass through its thorny leaves. The safflower plants usually ripen after the principal crop. They are then uprooted or cut and heaped on the threshing floor. After 2 or 4 days' exposure the seed is beaten with a stick. The seed under pressure (the country ghani or oil mill) yields about 20 per cent. of oil which has a clear straw colour and is extensively used in cookery. The cake is used as cattle food and is also found to be a very useful concentrated manure for sugarcane on the Nizam Sagar Project. The cake has besides one advantage over the other edible oil-cakes in that it keeps free of mould and good for months. The stalk and other parts of the safflower plants are of no value but of manure.

In certain villages of Medak district, the farmers used to gather flowers of this crop, which in old times supplied an indigenous dye. But this cultivation and trade is practically dead.

The chief markets for safflower in Hyderabad State and the quantity available in tons and the local consumption is shown below :—

Srl. No.	Name of Market	5 years' average quantity available	Local consumption	Srl. No.	Name of Market	5 years' average quantity available	Local consumption
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Raichur ..	8,500	2,000	12	Hingoli ..	600	400
2	Jalna ..	9,500	8,000	18	Parbhani ..	700	500
3	Yadgir ..	700	700	14	Nizamabad ..	1,000	600
4	Seram ..	1,200	250	15	Dharmabad ..	500	300
5	Gulbarga ..	1,550	1,000	16	Shankarpalli	700	700
6	Aurangabad	5,000	1,000		Vicarabad }		
7	Nander ..	600	800	17	Lasur ..	400	200
8	Purna ..	400	800	18	Sailu ..	500	400
9	Tandur ..	800	200	19	Bidar	800	800
10	Shahabad ..	1,500	500		Zahirabad }		
11	Chitapur ..	400	200	20	Total ..	80,850	18,850

As ascertained from Messrs. Ralli Bros., the stock of safflower can be kept without deterioration for two years.

No. 18.-NIGER SEEDS.

No. 18-A—*A short note on Niger seed* (*Guizotia abyssinica*).

Hindustani—Ramtil or Kalitil (seed).

Marathi— Khurasam, Karala (seed).

Telugu— Nalla Nuvlu (seed).

Kanarese— Gurallu (seed).

It is grown all over the State especially in Karnatic and Telingana. It is a kharif crop. It is sown in June or July and harvested in November or December. It succeeds well on the shallow black and light soils of Telingana and Karnatic particularly if a seasonable monsoon is followed by favourable late rains. The crop maintains a vigorous growth on light land in poor condition if the rainfall is sufficient and timely. It is more commonly grown alone than any other of the oilseeds. At harvest the crop is cut and dried in sun. The seed is beaten out with a supple wand. The outturn per acre usually obtained is about 300 lbs. A clear limpid, pale yellow sweet oil is expressed from the seed and is largely used for culinary purposes. The residual oil-cake though it has a black uninviting appearance is one of the best oil-cakes for milch cattle. The cake is also found to be a good manure for sugarcane crop.

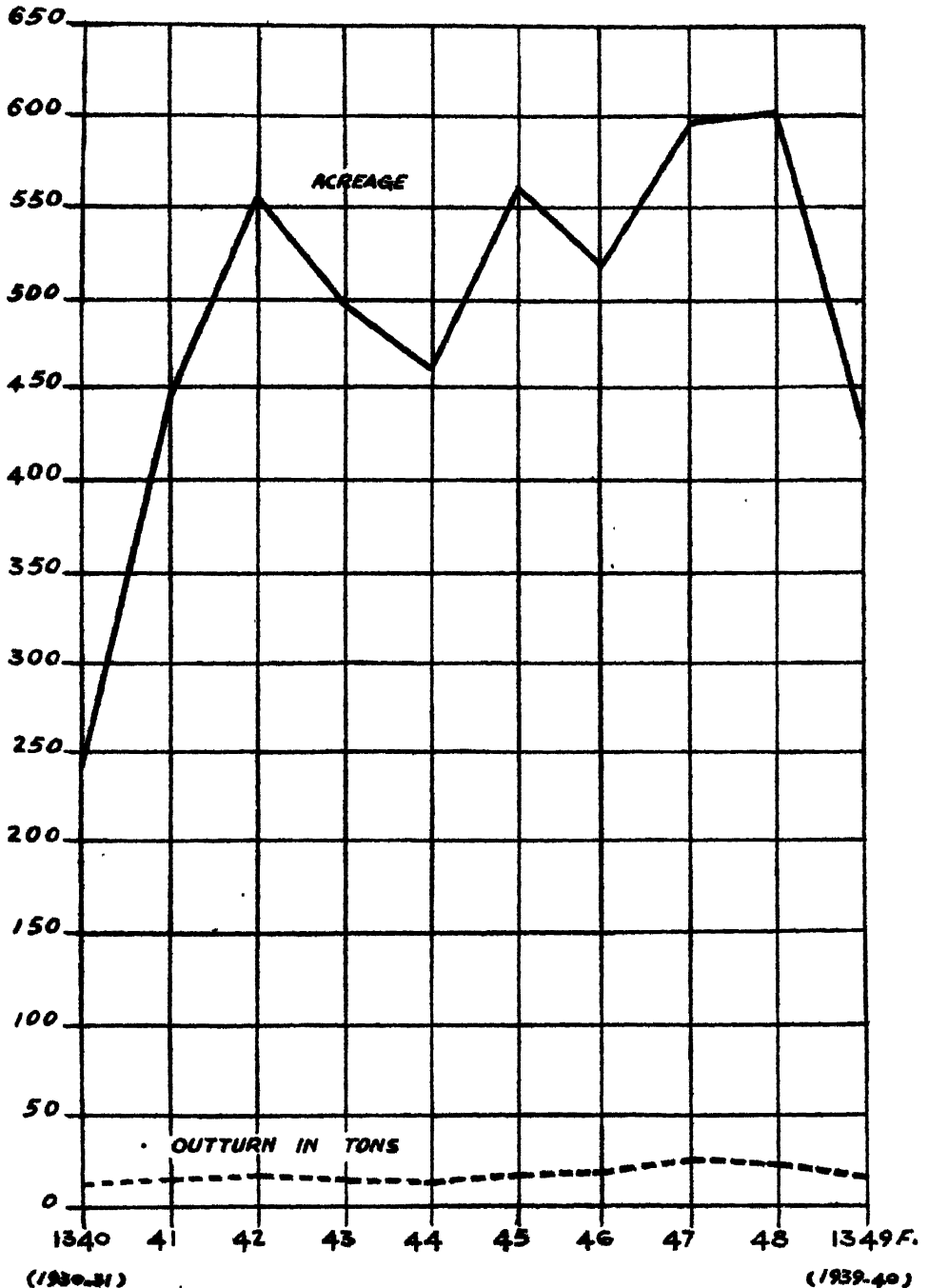
No. 19-A.—MISCELLANEOUS OILSEEDS ACREAGE.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	15,141	13,634	11,764	11,303	20,232	11,786	14,415
2	Warangal ..	218	290	905	8,895	22,112	320	6,484
3	Karimnagar ..	75	4,885	..	26,127	34,137	..	13,085
4	Adilabad ..	1,264	5,198	869	17,512	11,458	673	7,260
5	Nizamabad ..	4,824	2,863	3,218	4,475	10,087	218	5,094
6	Medak ..	1,759	3,659	1,126	7,731	4,063	1,945	3,677
7	Baghat ..	..	6,325	1,144	809	2,132	..	2,082
8	Mahbubnagar ..	5,820	4,359	3,666	20,437	14,274	2,702	9,721
9	Nalgonda ..	515	480	828	9,714	14,245	571	5,156
	Telingana ..	29,614	41,645	28,520	107,103	132,740	18,117	66,924
10	Aurangabad ..	99,568	123,581	109,777	109,068	77,497	67,378	103,898
11	Bir ..	69,345	49,570	51,301	66,945	56,373	72,566	58,707
12	Nander ..	36,011	40,167	34,339	29,382	20,661	42,222	32,112
13	Parbhani ..	36,303	29,151	37,420	43,980	36,343	34,569	36,640
14	Gulbarga ..	85,034	132,173	144,943	147,540	44,924	77,349	110,925
15	Osmanabad ..	103,117	69,235	109,968	105,251	31,473	35,036	93,319
16	Raichur ..	43,693	40,065	33,576	52,677	53,541	33,102	45,712
17	Bidar ..	59,045	43,162	45,969	45,077	42,746	45,414	47,200
	Marathwara ..	532,126	527,159	572,296	599,920	413,563	459,639	529,013
	Hyderabad State ..	561,740	568,804	595,766	707,023	..	477,756	543,367
	All-India ..			Not	available			
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..			do	do			
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces.			do	do			

NO 31. MISCELLANEOUS OIL-SEEDS

ACREAGE AND OUTTURN

THOUSANDS FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 19-B.—MISCELLANEOUS OILSEEDS OUTTURN (IN TONS).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	648	889	575	491	876	472	696
2	Warangal ..	6	9	18	68	551	6	170
3	Karimnagar ..	2	559	..	823	985	..	474
4	Adilabad ..	19	572	19	278	205	9	206
5	Nizamabad ..	250	381	372	362	933	19	450
6	Medak	47	143	32	219	99	44	108
7	Baghat .. ..	..	175	70	66	155	..	98
8	Mahbubnagar ..	272	305	228	1,269	786	115	572
9	Nalgonda ..	28	35	60	699	1,184	20	401
	Telingana ..	1,272	2,958	1,874	4,470	5,774	686	3,170
10	Aurangabad ..	2,940	4,168	4,443	3,311	2,117	1,679	3,396
11	Bir	897	924	765	999	605	920	838
12	Nander	890	1,444	1,157	804	411	1,052	941
13	Parbhani ..	2,147	2,121	2,723	2,667	569	1,495	2,046
14	Gulbarga ..	1,125	1,814	2,842	2,314	856	837	1,790
15	Osmanabad ..	5,413	3,233	7,269	7,416	5,569	4,446	5,780
16	Raichur	982	684	878	1,199	1,388	462	1,016
17	Bidar	2,086	2,728	2,729	2,825	2,894	1,808	2,542
	Marathwara ..	16,880	17,116	22,806	21,585	13,909	12,702	18,349
	Hyderabad State ..	17,652	20,074	24,180	22,105	19,683	13,389	19,608
	All-India ..			Not	available			
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India. =			do	do			
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces.			do	do			

OTHER CROPS.

No. 20.—CHILLIES.

No. 20—*A short note on Chillies, Cayenne pepper or red pepper (capsicum frutescens).*

Hindustani—Mirchi (pod).

Marathi—Mirchi (pod).

Telugu—Mirapakayalu (pod).

Kanarese—Mensinkai (pod)

It is grown all over the State in garden lands and on field scales. The district important for this crop is Mahabubnagar.

The crop is invariably planted in the rains but if helped by irrigation the growth extends into the rabi season. Chillies are grown to a large extent alone but are also sometimes planted as subordinate to other garden crops.

The best dry crop chiklies are grown on deep retentive black soil. The irrigated crop is grown in the mixed black soil. The field is thoroughly cultivated and well manured. The seedlings which are raised in a nursery are transplanted about July. The fruits ripen in 3 months after transplantation. Picking goes on for 3 months to 5 months for green pods. The irrigated crop lasts longer than the unirrigated crop. Where there is a demand for green chillies they are picked three times a month. Ripe chillies are picked 3 or 4 times in the course of the whole season. After picking they are dried in the sun and taken to the market. A good and unirrigated crop produces about 1,000 lbs. per acre. The irrigated yields higher. Chillies are an uncertain crop as a cloudy weather at the time of flowering proves disastrous. The flowers drop and the yield is greatly reduced.

There are several varieties of chillies such as the ordinary long narrow and tapering variety, lavangia (clove) or small variety, Bor mirchi a variety bearing small round fruits. Bari mirchi with large long pods and Vilaiti Mirchi with large broad pods. Chillies are used in Indian condiments, chutneys, pickles and also medicinally and form a universally used ingredient of every day food.

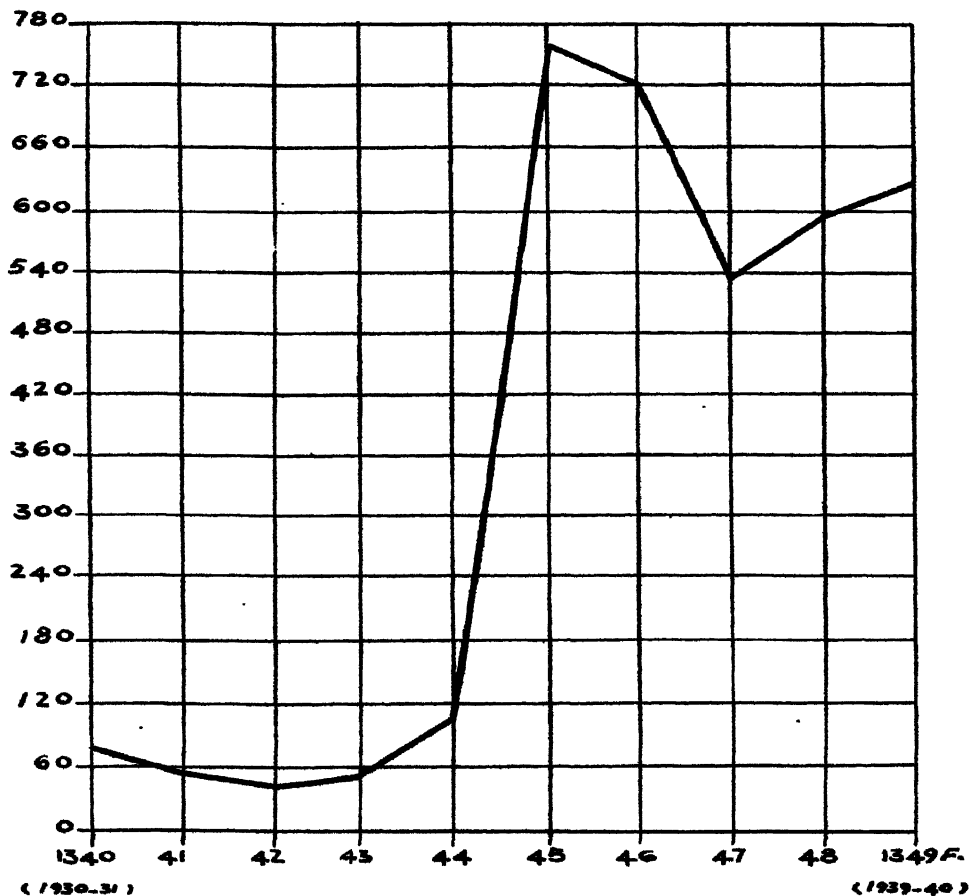
NO: 22.

SPICES

ACREAGE

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

THOUSANDS



The import of chillies in 1939-40 was 750 tons valued Rs. 231,000 and the export was 15,143 tons valued at Rs. 26,86,000.

No.—SPICES ACREAGE

(Figures in thousands).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	65	66	25	27	27	5	42
2	Warangal ..	45	61	40	49	42	5	47
3	Karimnagar ..	55	43	30	41	37	7	41
4	Adilabad ..	31	35	18	19	22	10	25
5	Nizamabad ..	45	38	8	18	29	5	28
6	Medak ..	46	40	6	29	19	5	23
7	Baghat ..	1	2	1	4	4	1	2
8	Mahbubnagar ..	82	75	60	72	59	6	70
9	Nalgonda ..	33	35	27	19	18	2	27
	Telingana ..	408	395	215	278	257	46	310
10	Aurangabad ..	25	20	47	43	35	7	34
11	Bir ..	22	29	41	41	24	1	32
12	Nander ..	35	26	33	61	76	2	46
13	Parbhani ..	52	43	33	60	33	4	65
14	Gulbarga ..	79	70	59	51	51	16	62
15	Osmanabad ..	25	25	7	17	31	3	21
16	Raichur ..	56	51	15	15	20	5	31
17	Bidar ..	64	57	37	27	51	7	47
	Marathwara ..	358	326	322	315	371	45	338
	Hyderabad State ..	761	721	537	593	623	91	643
	All-India ..		Not	available				
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India. ..		do	do				
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces. .		do	do				

No. 22.—SUGARCANE.

No. 22-A—A short note on Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

Hindustani—Naishakar, ganna.

Marathi—Oos.

Telugu—Cheruku

Kanarese—Kabbu.

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=44,683 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=91,472 \text{ tons of gur}}$ or 4,655 lbs. of Gur per acre when the crop was 85 per cent. of the normal.

Hyderabad State has 1.3 per cent. of the total sugarcane area of India and amongst sugarcane growing Provinces it ranks 10th in India. With regards to irrigated crop of sugarcane Hyderabad State stands 7th among Indian Provinces and States.

Sugarcane occupies the 14th place among the chief cultivated crops of the State, having 0.4 lakhs of acres under it.

Sugarcane is by far the most important crop in the State because of the capital employed per acre (cost of cultivation in Karnatic Rs. 180 per acre) and the value of outturn and the net profit which is very much greater than any other crop.

Sugarcane is marketed either as cane for chewing or manufactured into a crude sugar known as GUR. It is grown more or less in all the districts. The chief centres are Nizamabad, Medak, Bidar and Osmanabad districts. There are many varieties of cane grown in the State of which the principal ones are :—

(1) Poondia or Tella Charku or local white—thick and juicy white or greenish white canes. It is a very good variety for GUR, susceptible to red rot and lodging.

(2) Kabirya or local striped cane.

(3) Kavangiri or Kala Malbari or medium thick black cane.

(4) Bangdya or local red cane or *arad naria* or *Dasera Charku* or Gomari. It is next in importance to Poondia.

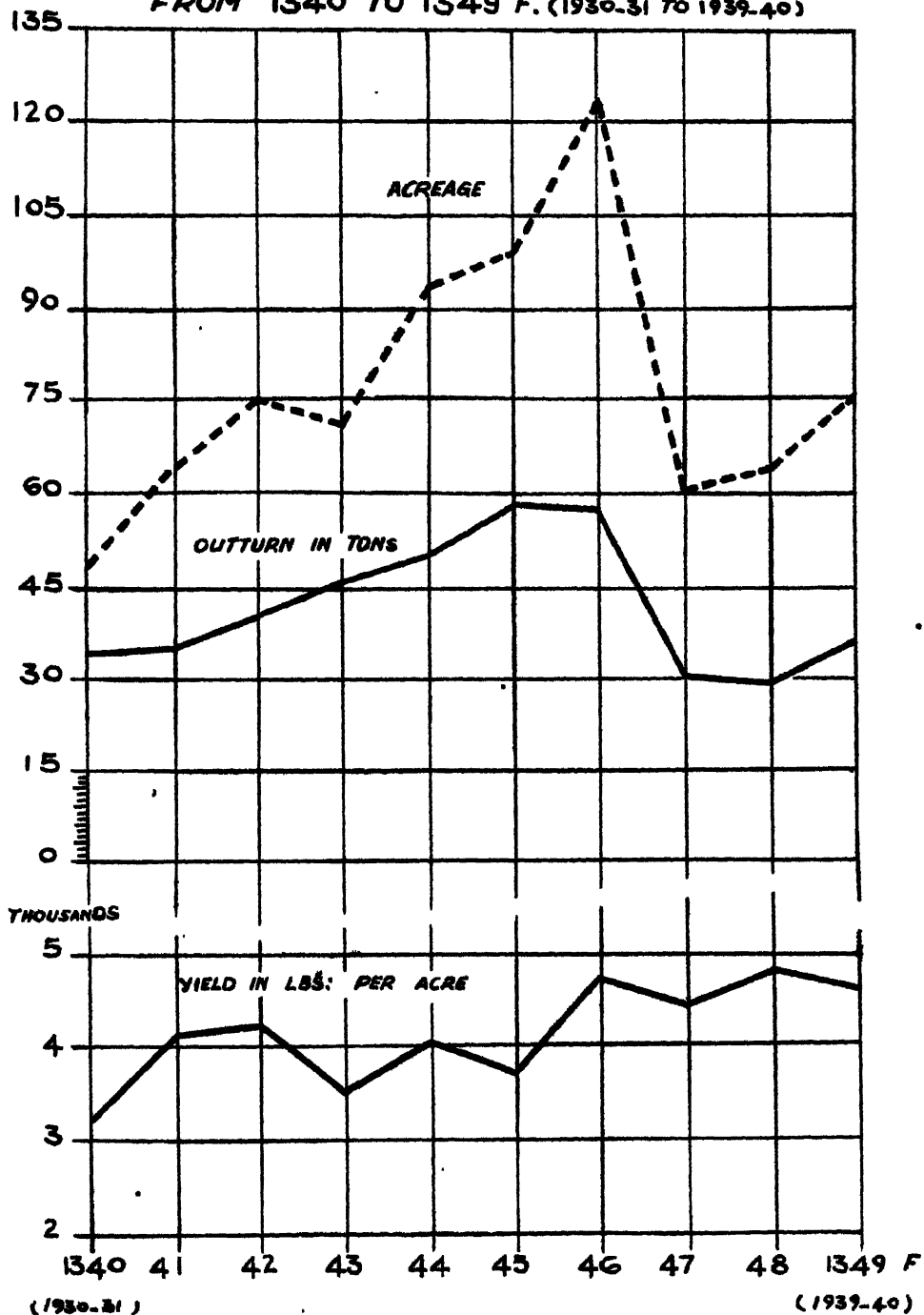
NO: 33.

SUGARCANE

ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

THOUSANDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



(5) Khadya and Wansi are thin hard canes which mature with much smaller quantity of water.

(6) Malabari or pale yellow thin variety used for chewing.

(7) Sarkari Naishakar or Co. 213, Co. 290 and P. O. J. 2,878 are improved varieties recently introduced and spreading widely.

They are hard skinned, mature early, do not require props and less susceptible to red rot.

Sugarcane is a perennial plant springing up from the rootstock after cutting, but because of diseases, inferior tillage and other causes the best yield is obtained by replanting annually or biennially. A uniform high temperature, strong sunlight and frequent showers during the growing season are very desirable to keep the cane growing rapidly. Cool or cloudy weather and drought are likely to stunt growth making short joints in the cane which results not only in a reduced tonnage but also in a higher fibre content with a consequent reduction in the sugar content. The moisture requirement of cane is large, equivalent to from 50 to 65 inches of rain annually. Sugarcane requires a fertile soil, maintained thus by a suitable rotation and by natural or artificial especially nitrogenous manures. Because of its high moisture and plant food requirements, it thrives best on silt loam or clay loam soils well supplied with humus. The crop requires good drainage and tillage.

In Hyderabad sugarcane is always an irrigated crop. It requires heavy manuring (2,000 lbs. of castor cake and 100 lbs. of ammonium sulphate per acre) and regular watering to get the best results and it does better on well-drained level soils. Soils 2 to 4 feet deep with good drainage are specially suitable and in such soils it requires watering once in ten days. On shallow soils it requires watering every 6th or 8th day. The crop is propagated from sets (16,000 per acre or 40 maunds per acre) planted usually in prepared beds. Sometimes whole canes are planted by means of the plough. According to the soil, climate and the variety to be grown the time of planting varies in different localities. Generally speaking, in the Karnatic districts all the canes are planted in March and April and in Telingana most of the planting is done from

December to February and in Marathwara from January to March. Almost everywhere the cane takes 12 months to mature so it is harvested from December to March. It is a common but declining custom in the State to let the canes grow a second year after the 1st year crop is harvested (ratton or Khodwa in Marathwara, Modam in Telingana and Kule in Karnatic) and in favourable situations even three crops are taken in succession.

The cultivation of the ratoon crop is as follows :— The first year's canes are not pulled out but are cut clean with a hatchet close to the ground. The field is cleared of dry leaves, all rubbish is burnt and the crop is at once irrigated. After the shoots have grown two to three feet high the field is dug up and farmyard manure is applied. The quantity of manure required for a ratoon crop is about half of what is applied to the previous year's crop. Irrigation weeding and all other operations are the same as those required for the first year's crop. When the cane is young its growth is slow. The average yield of GUR or raw sugar varies from 5,000 to 7,000 lbs. per acre. (The yield of ratoon crop is 20 per cent. lower than a planted crop) or 16 to 20 tons of cane per acre. Crushing and GUR-making on an average takes 8 days per acre and costs Rs. 46. After the crop is harvested the green tops are given to cattle. The crushed canes (Megas) and the dry leaves are burnt as fuel to boil the juice.

Sugarcane is subject to the attack of several diseases and pests, the most harmful of which is the sugarcane borer and the red rot disease.

Per capita consumption of GUR is 12.2 lbs. and sugar is 4.9 lbs. in the Dominions.

In 1939-40 the import of GUR was 22,646 tons worth Rs. 34,45,000 and the export was 648 tons worth Rs. 1,23,000.

No. 22-B.—SUGARCANE ACREAGE.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	728	1,685	1,550	648	739	228	1,060
2	Warangal ..	88	205	218	152	45	38	141
3	Karimnagar ..	88	222	314	174	252	8	199
4	Adilabad ..	195	308	302	287	342	100	277
5	Nizamabad ..	10,074	11,449	4,805	7,462	13,217	2,118	9,801
6	Medak ..	3,907	4,794	1,579	1,060	1,438	641	2,556
7	Baghat ..	..	52	23	17	23	..	23
8	Mahbubnagar ..	127	594	257	164	3,381	85	905
9	Nalgonda ..	82	67	66	56	66	26	67
	Telingana ..	15,231	19,326	8,614	9,970	19,503	3,237	14,529
10	Aurangabad ..	2,670	2,884	3,725	3,187	3,457	1,991	3,185
11	Bir ..	4,972	1,300	1,181	1,321	1,381	2,946	2,081
12	Nander ..	984	982	674	693	785	469	823
13	Parbhani ..	1,443	1,405	1,507	1,400	1,357	1,081	1,522
14	Gulbarga ..	1,338	1,334	861	515	819	702	972
15	Osmanabad ..	7,817	5,874	3,637	4,277	5,284	6,661	5,378
16	Raichur ..	2,649	3,895	3,404	3,394	4,162	2,800	3,481
17	Bidar ..	21,406	21,601	6,843	6,826	7,435	21,748	12,822
	Marathwara ..	43,274	39,275	21,332	21,513	25,180	38,201	30,214
	Hyderabad State ..	53,505	53,601	30,446	31,483	44,683	41,438	44,743
	All-India ..	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,869,000	..	3,130,000	3,623,000	3,715,000
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	1.5	1.32	0.8	0.9	1.42	1.1	1.20
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	7	8	13	13	11	8	10

No. 22-C.—SUGARCANE OUTTURN (GUR IN TONS).

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36 1945 F.	1936-37 1946 F.	1937-38 1947 F.	1938-39 1948 F.	1939-40 1949 F.	5 years' average 1931-35	average 1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,214	4,022	2,700	1,556	1,858	299	2,269
2	Warangal ..	78	886	208	209	67	39	179
3	Karimnagar ..	48	411	584	238	343	5	328
4	Adilabad ..	222	468	485	521	464	118	415
5	Nizamabad ..	14,716	24,468	8,865	19,538	32,814	3,652	20,076
6	Medak ..	6,984	9,778	3,245	2,355	2,597	1,260	4,965
7	Baghat ..	..	117	40	28	20	..	40
8	Mahbubnagar ..	155	1,112	285	252	4,427	98	1,246
9	Nalgonda ..	110	111	120	101	94	80	107
	Telingana ..	23,527	40,813	16,528	24,593	42,649	5,495	29,622
10	Aurangabad ..	4,052	5,216	6,918	5,784	5,643	2,795	5,521
11	Bir ..	7,518	2,224	2,108	2,499	2,379	4,322	3,245
12	Nander ..	1,375	1,932	1,804	1,335	1,536	763	1,497
13	Parbhani ..	2,221	2,778	3,027	2,619	2,784	1,689	2,674
14	Gulbarga ..	1,558	1,440	1,152	874	1,175	869	1,240
15	Osmanabad ..	9,421	7,807	4,702	6,447	7,820	7,526	7,189
16	Raichur ..	3,922	5,660	4,998	5,761	6,611	2,845	5,399
17	Bidar ..	45,807	56,931	19,548	19,418	21,425	44,605	32,591
	Marathwaru ..	75,669	84,018	48,748	44,737	48,823	65,437	59,397
	Hyderabad State ..	99,196	124,826	60,271	69,880	91,472	70,982	89,019
	All-India ..	5,981,000	6,476,000	5,807,000	8,387,000	8,590,000	4,383,000	5,188,000
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	1.67	1.92	1.18	2.04	2.54	1.61	1.78
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	8	7	10	8	10	7	9

No. 22-D.—SUGARCANE (GUR)—YIELD PER ACRE IN LBS.

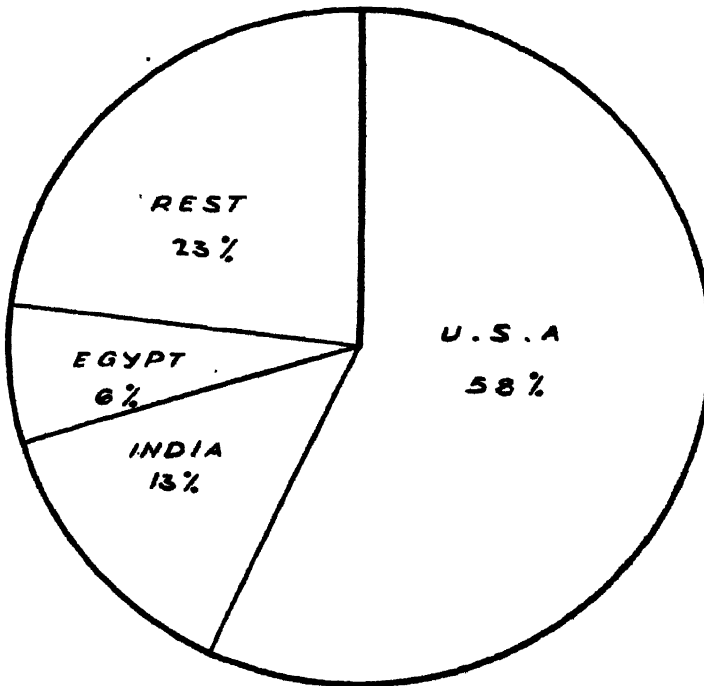
Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	3,735	5,516	3,902	5,373	5,617	2,876	4,880
2	Warangal ..	2,105	3,668	2,116	3,083	3,360	2,412	2,866
3	Karimnagar ..	3,258	4,192	4,166	3,257	3,049	3,285	3,584
4	Adilabad ..	2,550	3,408	3,597	3,973	3,036	2,476	3,319
5	Nizamabad ..	0,272	4,786	4,611	5,861	5,531	4,126	4,818
6	Medak ..	4,004	4,566	4,603	4,765	3,999	2,089	4,387
7	Baghat ..	..	5,040	3,895	3,081	1,948	..	3,479
8	Mahbubnagar ..	734	4,194	2,484	3,441	3,013	2,400	2,773
9	Nalgonda ..	2,933	3,708	4,072	4,040	3,190	2,149	3,589
10	Aurangabad ..	3,399	4,051	4,157	4,066	3,656	3,183	3,866
11	Bir ..	3,387	3,332	4,000	4,238	3,859	3,280	3,863
12	Nander ..	3,130	4,407	4,335	4,315	4,383	3,527	4,114
13	Parbhani ..	3,448	4,421	4,499	4,190	3,297	3,465	3,971
14	Gulbarga ..	2,618	2,417	2,997	3,801	3,214	2,649	3,009
15	Osmanabad ..	2,700	2,977	2,896	3,377	3,103	2,544	3,011
16	Raichur ..	3,316	3,355	3,286	3,918	3,558	2,464	3,467
17	Bidar ..	4,773	5,097	6,397	6,373	6,455	4,590	6,981
	Hyderabad State ..	3,759	4,789	4,480	4,881	4,655	3,847	4,513
	Bombay Presidency ..	5,694	5,587	5,300	5,584	5,707	6,036	5,574
	C. P. & Berar ..	3,584	3,570	3,360	3,461	3,285	3,530	3,453
	Madras Presidency ..	6,461	6,309	6,377	6,263	6,168	6,297	6,316
	Average India ..	3,302	3,267	3,128	2,956	2,838	3,072	3,093

**No. 22-E. SUGAR-CANE—DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDI-
TION OF CROP.**

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	10	11	10	11	11
2	Warangal ..	7	10	6	8	9
3	Karimnagar ..	12	11	11	9	8
4	Adilabad ..	10	10	11	12	9
5	Nizamabad ..	11	10	9	12	11
6	Medak ..	11	9	9	10	8
7	Baghat ..	..	10	8	8	9
8	Mahbubnagar ..	10	11	7	9	8
9	Nalgonda ..	10	10	11	11	9
10	Aurangabad ..	12	11	11	10	10
11	Bir ..	12	10	11	11	10
12	Nander ..	12	12	12	12	12
13	Parbhani ..	12	12	12	11	9
14	Gulbarga ..	9	6	8	11	9
15	Osmanabad ..	10	8	8	9	8
16	Raichur ..	11	9	9	11	10
17	Bidar ..	12	10	11	12	11
	Hyderabad State	10	10	10	10	9

NO: 34.

COTTON
WORLD PRODUCTION



NO: 35.

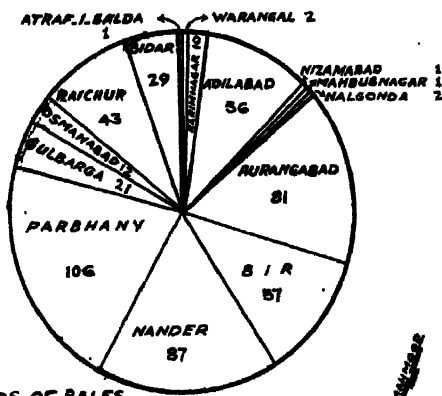
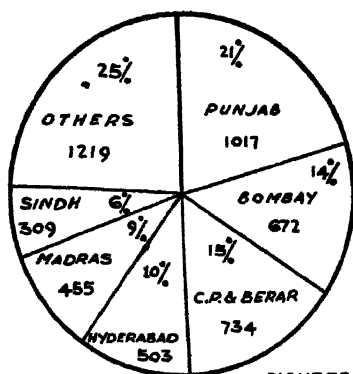
COTTON

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA & HYDERABAD

1349 F. (1939-40)

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA
4909

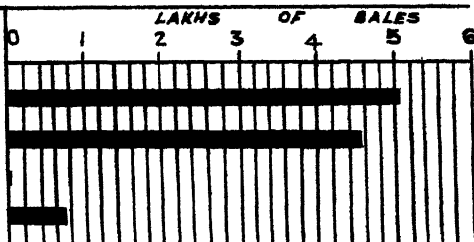
COTTON PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD
503



FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF BALES

4.5/1/39

PRODUCTION
EXPORT
IMPORT
MILL CONSUMPTION

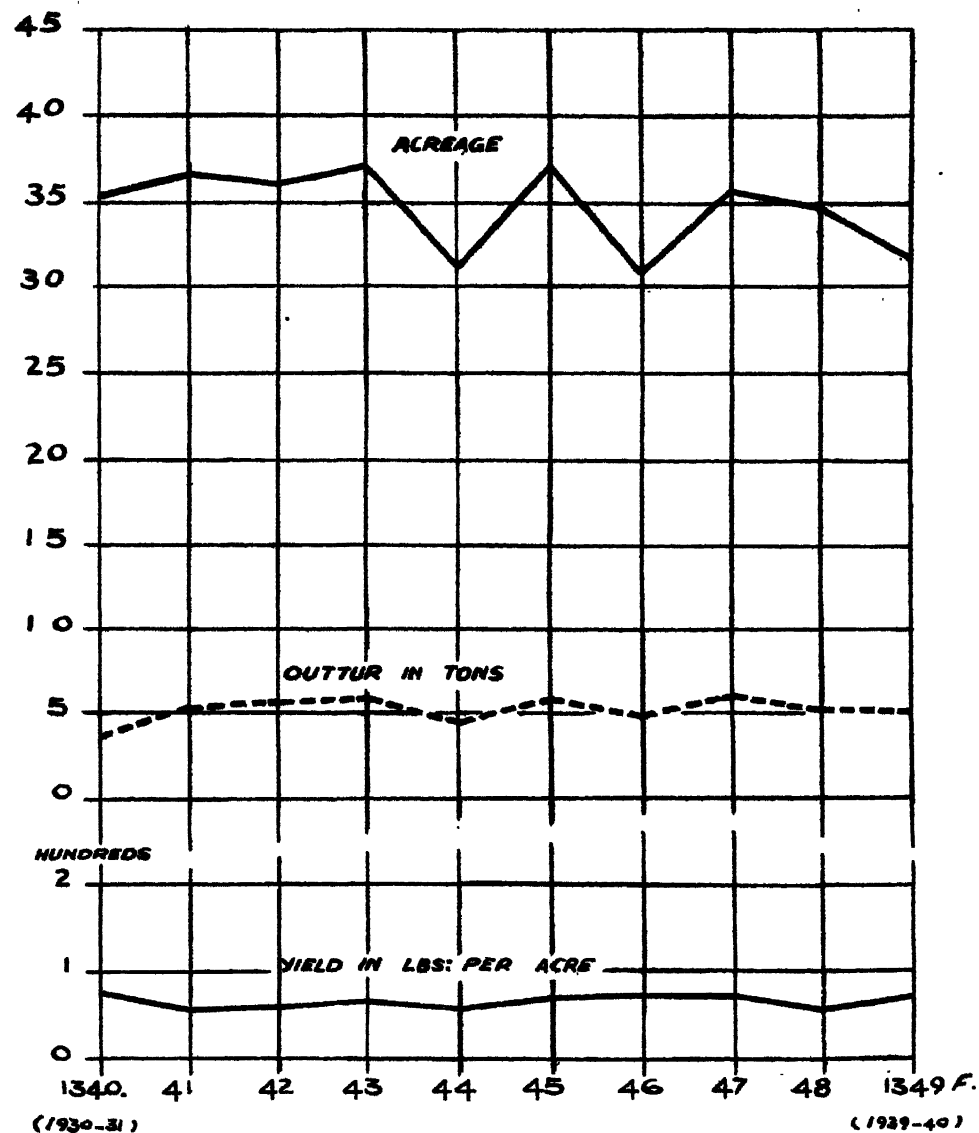


NO: 36.

COTTON

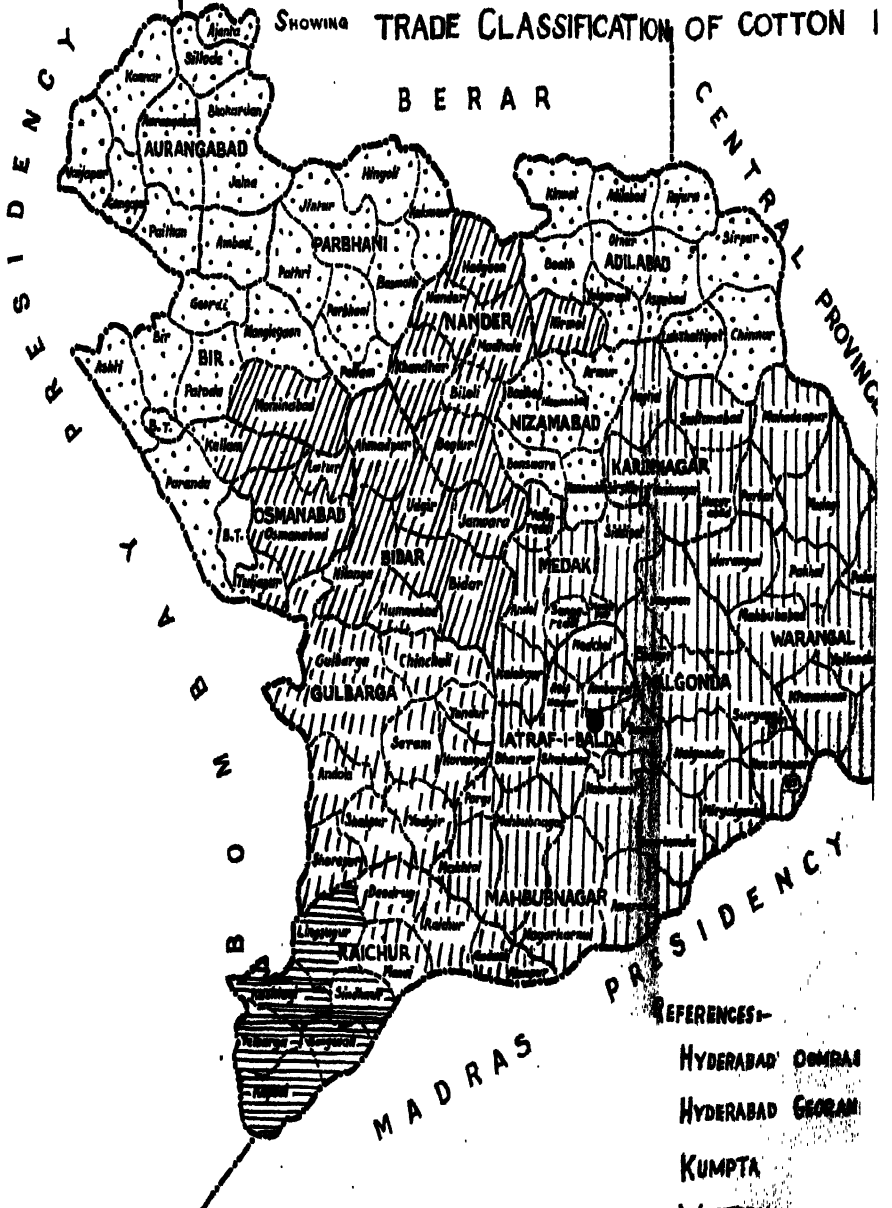
ACREAGE, OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)



No. 37

Map of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions



REFERENCES:-

- HYDERABAD OMBRAI
- HYDERABAD GEORAM
- KUMPTA
- WESTERN
- COCOMARAS

No. 28—COTTON.

No. 28-A—A short note on Cotton (*Gossypium*).

Hindustani.—Kapas (Seed cotton or cotton with seed) Rooee (Cotton Lint) Binola (cotton seed).

Marathi.—Kapoos or Kapashe (seed cotton).

Telugu.—Patti (Seed cotton).

Kanarese.—Hatti (seed cotton).

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area}=8,730,910 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn}=582,433 \text{ bales}}$ or 63 lbs. of lint per acre when the crop was 75 percent. of the normal.

Hyderabad has 13.9 per cent. of total cotton area of India and 10.2 per cent. of the total Indian output. Amongst cotton growing provinces it ranks 4th in India with regards to both acreage and outturn. Cotton is almost entirely a dry crop up to the present time.

Cotton occupies the second place among the chief cultivated crops of the State having over 37 lakhs of acres or about 13 per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit. The chief cotton growing tract in Hyderabad State is Marathwara. Its share of cotton in the Dominions is 81 per cent. both of area and outturn. It has rainfall varying from 22 inches in western districts to 35 inches in the Eastern districts and above 40 inches in the hilly tracts covered with forest. In the Karnatic tract the rainfall ranges from 18 inches in the west to 26 inches in the east and a good part of it is received during the North-East Monsoon.

Cotton is grown in many parts of the world between 40° N and 30° S. latitude. Although it is a perennial plant it is forced by cultivation to become an annual. It requires at least six months free from frost. The more favourable climatic conditions are a frostless season extending from June to November with warm and moderately moist weather from June to September. The autumn weather on the other hand, should be dry and rather cool as this results in a better quality of cotton and facilitates picking.

Cotton is known to have been cultivated in India as early as 800 B.C. The production of cotton has increased at a somewhat greater rate than the population since 1840. The cost of separating the lint from the seeds permitted only a restricted use formerly, but with the invention of the saw gin in 1793 this fibre rapidly replaced linen and wool for many common purposes and the demand has become very great.

The world production of cotton is nearly 35 million bales and India is the second in the world. It is the most important source of material for clothing and household fabrics and has many industrial uses. Long staple cotton is used extensively in the manufacture of automobile tyres and in aeroplane wings and a considerable quantity of short staple and linters is used in the preparation of explosives and other industrial products. The seed is used for the manufacture of oil and the hulls and oil-cake for stock feed and fertilizer.

Soil.—The best cotton soils are fertile silt or clay loam. The soil of a greater part of Marathwara is black cotton soil (regur) formed by the weathering of the trap rock. It is deficient in organic matter but fairly retentive of moisture and well suited to cotton growing.

The outturn varies according to variety, soil, rainfall and care bestowed on the crop. On an average the State produces 300 lbs. of seed cotton per acre or 100 lbs. of lint and 200 lbs. of seed, but the variations from district to district are very great. Like other crops, cotton is also subject to mishaps. Cloudy weather causes shedding of flowers, untimely showers considerably deteriorate the quality of the lint, moth borer causes the death of many plants, boll worms (chiefly the spotted boll worm) eat the foliage and flower buds on the young plants and bore into the young bolls at a later stage causing a loss of 20 per cent. of outturn. But with all this, cotton is a favourite crop with the cultivators. It is grown easily. It is not subject to diseases which totally destroy the crop. Above all, it can be converted into cash as soon as the fields are picked. There is no thrashing or delay of any kind and there is always a ready sale for it in the market. Hence cotton is considered by a farmer as the chief crop for paying the land assessment and providing money for the means of livelihood while the jawar crop is for food.

Rotation.—Cotton is rotated with jawar in heavy soils and with bajra in light soils. But the rotation is modified according to the district, season and the condition of the field. Wheat is grown extensively and tur and linseed sometimes as rotation crops. In the districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani cotton is rotated with white jawar and Wheat. In Nander and Osmanabad it is rotated with yellow jawar and bajra. In Osmanabad cotton after groundnut. Gulbarga cotton after white jawar and other rabi crops. In Raichur after white or red jawar, groundnut and bajra. In Telingana cotton is taken after jawar, pulses and other kharif crops.

In Marathwara ploughing is done once in five or six years, in Karnatic and Telingana oftener. Repeated harrowing with bladed harrow is common.

Manuring is given to cotton but not to the rotational crop. Cotton is sown in lines with wooden drill called tiphan or mogha. The drill may be single two or three coultered distance between rows vary from 12 to 22 inches. Paired rows of Tur are planted after every 10 to 15 rows of cotton generally. Interculturing is done 2 to 3 times by means of bullock hoe (Kolpa).

Cotton is generally sown immediately after the first fall of rain in the Marathwara. The seed is sometimes sown before the break of the monsoon in anticipation of rain. In Karnatic which receives the North-East Monsoon the seed is sown in September, if sown earlier the lint would be ruined by the late rains. Cotton seedlings are easily injured by heavy rains and the fields have then to be resown-different varieties take different periods for maturing. The yield is higher for kharif than for rabi cotton.

Sowing of kharif cotton in Marathwara and Karnatic is done from June to mid-July. This crop in Karnatic is called Mungari crop. The Rabi sowing of cotton is done in September or early part of October and the crop is called Hingari.

In Nalgonda and Nizamabad districts more of the cotton area is under the Rabi Cotton.

Picking season for Kharif is from end of October to the beginning of February in Marathwara. In Telingana and Karnatic it is from November to January (Kharif) and February to April (Rabi). There are usually four pick-

ings. Most of the produce is marketed as Kapas or unginned except in Gaorani area where it is ginned by hand gins.

In Hyderabad cotton is the most important of the fibre crops grown. There are four distinct cotton growing tracts in the State each characterised by the growth of one or more varieties of the Genus *Gossypium*.

(1) The Maharathwara tract which is the largest area of the Kharif cotton. Cotton is sown in June.

(2) The Karnatic tract of which Raichur district is the chief cotton growing tract of Kharif and Rabi types.

(3) The Medak Subah which has the distinct Rabi Cotton of its own.

(4) The Warangal Subah having its own type of Cocanada cotton.

The botanical types of cotton of Hyderabad State with localities are :—

(1) *Gossypium indicum* hawk, *i.e.*, Hyderabad Gaorani or Bani a Kharif variety found up to 80 per cent in the Gaorani protected area, *i.e.*, Districts Nander, Bidar, Talukas Nirmal and Mominabad and part of District Osmanabad.

(2) *G. neglectum rosea*, *i.e.*, Havri or Jari or Varadi. A kharif variety found in Osmanabad Adilabad, Bir, Parbhani. Aurangabad, Karimnagar Medak, Nizamabad (Kharif), Atrah-i-Balda, Warangal (North), Adilabad (East).

(3) *G. N. Cutchica*, *i.e.*, Mungari or Mathio, a Kharif variety found in Gulbarga, Raichur, Makh-tal (Taluka).

(4) *G. N. Malvenisis* a Kharif variety found in North-East Raichur, Southern Gulbarga and Makh-tal Taluka.

(5) *G. N. Vera* or Kharif variety.

(6) *G. Hirsutum* or American or Buri found upto 25 per cent. as Kharif in the Gaorani protected area and Bir, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nander, Osmanabad, Bidar and as Rabi in Raichur where it is called Dharwar American or Vilaiti Hatti. It is grown on lighter black soils.

(7) *G. Herbaceum, i.e.,* Hingari or Kumpta and Javari. It is a rabi variety grown on heavier black soils found in Raichur, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Gulbarga (South), Warangal (North), Nirmal (Taluka), Makhtal (Taluka).

(8) *G. Obtusifolium, i.e.,* Cocanada. It is Rabi variety found in Warangal (South,) Nalgonda.

The trade names of cotton of Hyderabad State are as follows :—

(1) Hyderabad Gaorani—It is the produce of Gaorani Protected area, *i.e.,* Nander, Bidar and parts of Adilabad (Nirmal), Bir (Mominabad) and Osmanabad districts. The area under this is nearly 9 lakhs of acres and the annual production is (1.1) lakhs of bales.

It consists of 75 to 80 percent. of *G. Indicum* and 20 to 25 per cent. of American. *G. Hirsutum* or Buri. Staple $7/8$ to $15/16$ inch long, ginning percentage is 25 to 29. Suitable for 24 to 30's warp counts. It is one of the finest Indian cotton, is much liked and largely taken up by all Indian mills and very little is exported. Reputed markets for this cotton are—Bhensa, Umri, Karkheli, Dharmabad, Nander and Latur.

(2) Hyderabad Oomras—It is generally classed as fine oomras. It has short staple. It is produced in Medak, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad (Part), Osmanabad (Part), Bir (Part), and Warangal (North). The acreage is over twenty lakhs and produce is 3 lakhs of bales or 55 per cent. of the total annual output of the State. The crop of Aurangabad, Parbhani and parts of Adilabad, Bir, North Gulbarga and Osmanabad is locally known as Havri, Tat, Katal or Bharat. When sold in Barsi and Ahmednagar markets it passes under the name of Barsi and Nagar cotton. It is a mixture of *G.N.R.* with 10 to 20 per cent. of *G. Indicum*. Ginning percentage is 33 to 35. Staple $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " suitable for spinning 8-12's warp counts. The chief stations of export of this are Aurangabad, Jalna, Sailu, Parbhani, Partur, and Hingoli. The crop of Karimnagar and North Warangal districts contains a mixture of *G. Indicum* 90 per cent. and *G. Herbaceum* or Kumpta the rest. The crop of Nizamabad

consists practically herbaceum type and very little of G.I. The produce of these areas is generally finer than the rest of the oomras tract but the total annual production is only about 15,000 bales. The crop of Medak, Atrai-Balda and Mahbubnagar contains mixture of G.I.C.—G.N.R.—G. Hirsutum G.N. Malvensis and G. N. Vera.

(3) Kumpta and Westerns—Kumpta is Rabi or Hingari or Javari produce of Raichur and southern part of Gulbarga district. Area is 4 lakhs of acres and produce is half a lakh of bales. It is mostly G. Herbaceum. Staple is $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, fit for 20 to 24's count. Ginning percentage is 25 to 27.

Jayavanti is an improved type for this tract. G. Hirsutum or Buri or American is also Rabi and is included in Kumpta. The Kharif crop of this tract which includes G. N. Cutchica, Mungari or Mathio and G. N. Malvensis are included in western.

(4) Cocanada or Warangals.—(It is G. Obtusifolium) (Rabi) is of southern part of Warangal and district Nalgonda. Area is 20,000 acres and production is 2,500 bales. It is brown in colour with staples of $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inches suitable for 16 to 20's warp counts. Ginning percentage is 23 to 26. Chief markets are Warangal, Khammam and Madhra.

The import and export of cotton is as follows and the chart annexed will also show it clearly.

	Quantity in tons	Value in Rs.
Import ..	289	164,000
Export ..	1,070,821	57,969,000

No. 28-B. COTTON ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36 1845 F.	1936-37 1846 F.	1937-38 1847 F.	1938-39 1848 F.	1939-40 1849 F.	5 years' average 1931-35	average 1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	40	8	8	11	10	14	15
2	Warangal ..	17	22	15	11	17	33	16
3	Karimnagar ..	71	61	62	46	96	90	67
4	Adilabad ..	280	290	276	279	268	294	279
5	Nizamabad ..	10	17	14	11	11	17	12
6	Medak ..	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	8	11	8	8	4	9	9
9	Nalgonda ..	11	67	11	17	21	10	25
	Telingana ..	439	478	396	385	429	470	425
10	Aurangabad ..	666	599	668	568	4766	651	592
11	Bir ..	453	134	323	340	409	420	832
12	Nander ..	468	497	554	506	632	472	581
13	Parbhani ..	671	707	739	713	710	693	708
14	Gulbarga ..	145	144	148	193	167	104	160
15	Osmanabad ..	118	68	96	90	94	102	93
16	Raichur ..	509	445	444	488	637	372	505
17	Bidar ..	229	216	200	214	187	231	209
	Marathwara ..	3,259	2,810	3,167	3,112	3,302	3,045	13,130
	Hyderabad State ..	3,698	3,288	3,568	3,497	3,731	3,515	3,555
	All-India ..	25,444	24,759	25,746	23,490	21,351	23,625	24,158
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	14.53	13.28	13.83	14.88	17.50	14.87	14.43
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

No. 23-C. COTTON OUTTURN (LINT IN BALES OF 400 LBS.).

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
2	Warangal ..	2	3	3	1	3	4	3
3	Karimnagar ..	10	8	9	5	10	8	8
4	Adilabad ..	44	51	47	40	52	42	47
5	Nizamabad ..	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
6	Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Nalgonda ..	1	10	1	2	3	1	3
	Telingana ..	64	77	64	51	71	60	65
10	Aurangabad ..	148	110	124	91	81	105	111
11	Bir ..	47	13	45	53	57	57	43
12	Nander ..	52	93	85	67	118	71	83
13	Parbhani ..	115	130	125	104	118	93	116
14	Gulbarga ..	27	18	25	34	21	13	25
15	Osmanabad ..	16	4	9	10	14	15	11
16	Raichur ..	75	42	62	65	73	44	63
17	Bidar ..	25	35	31	33	20	28	31
	Marathwara ..	505	445	506	457	511	420	435
	Hyderabad State ..	569	522	570	508	582	480	550
	All-India ..	5,867	6,234	5,722	5,051	4,909	4,771	5,557
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	9.70	8.37	9.96	10.06	11.85	10.19	9.00
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

No. 28-D. YIELD PER ACRE OF COTTON (LINT) IN LBS.

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	47	64	38	38	35	52	44
2	Warangal ..	39	52	70	40	61	42	52
3	Karimnagar ..	57	52	58	39	44	37	50
4	Adilabad ..	63	70	69	57	78	57	67
5	Nizamabad ..	44	42	57	44	49	44	47
6	Medak ..	45	40	38	24	32	42	36
7	Baghat ..	31	24	48	48	31	..	36
8	Mahbubnagar ..	47	52	52	54	50	47	51
9	Nalgonda ..	45	57	44	42	56	47	49
10	Aurangabad ..	88	73	75	64	69	64	74
11	Bir ..	41	38	56	62	56	55	51
12	Nander ..	45	75	62	52	71	60	61
13	Parbhani ..	68	74	68	58	66	54	67
14	Gulbarga ..	74	52	67	70	51	48	63
15	Osmanabad ..	55	27	38	42	61	58	45
16	Raichur ..	59	37	55	58	46	47	50
17	Bidar ..	44	65	62	62	52	48	57
	Hyderabad State ..	62	65	64	58	68	61	62
	Bombay Presidency	73	72	76	78	77	70	75
	C. P. and Berar ..	61	86	69	59	88	69	73
	Madras Presidency ..	80	79	79	76	82	80	79
	Average : India ..	92	101	89	86	92	81	92

**No. 28-E. COTTON—DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDI-
TION OF CROP.**

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	8	11	7	6	6
2	Warangal ..	7	8	11	7	11
3	Karimnagar ..	9	8	9	6	7
4	Adilabad ..	9	11	10	9	11
5	Nizamabad ..	8	7	9	7	8
6	Medak ..	8	7	7	4	8
7	Baghat ..	..	4	8	8	5
8	Mahbubnagar ..	8	8	8	9	9
9	Nalgonda ..	8	10	8	8	11
10	Aurangabad ..	11	9	9	10	10
11	Bir ..	7	6	9	10	9
12	Nander ..	7	11	10	9	11
13	Parbhani ..	10	10	10	9	11
14	Gulbarga ..	11	8	10	11	9
15	Osmanabad ..	8	4	6	7	9
16	Raichur ..	10	7	9	9	8
17	Bidar ..	7	10	11	10	10
	Hyderabad State	9	8	9	9	9

No. 24.—SANN HEMP ACREAGE.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	2,805	2,833	113	26	901	9,091	1,235
2	Warangal ..	1,900	3,785	1,920	16,775	220	2,111	5,021
3	Karimnagar ..	9,650	9,350	8,928	7,008	1,513	12,278	7,290
4	Adilabad ..	3,648	964	3,007	2,782	2,190	4,370	2,518
5	Nizamabad ..	334	295	145	16	124	337	218
6	Medak ..	405	366	470	229	157	597	325
7	Baghat ..	..	35	837	705	515	..	418
8	Mahbubnagar ..	2,937	794	300	11,225	4,111	982	3,873
9	Nalgonda ..	1,569	625	231	151	683	1,604	652
	Telingana ..	22,748	19,046	15,951	39,068	10,914	31,370	21,545
10	Aurangabad ..	7,213	8,396	5,225	7,995	3,617	11,261	6,489
11	Bir ..	7,899	3,283	665	1,680	683	2,088	2,843
12	Nander ..	5,844	5,497	5,020	4,538	6,363	5,604	5,495
13	Parbhani ..	6,592	4,392	10,956	11,949	8,363	6,952	8,450
14	Gulbarga ..	1,927	1,222	2,504	2,473	4,402	3,353	2,506
15	Osmanabad ..	1,949	1,702	1,403	873	1,201	1,482	1,426
16	Raichur ..	4,340	549	1,075	537	1,204	2,104	1,541
17	Bidar ..	11,027	6,139	8,532	8,337	10,633	9,332	8,933
	Marathwara ..	46,791	31,183	35,380	38,332	36,680	42,176	37,683
	Hyderabad State ..	69,539	50,229	51,331	77,450	47,594	73,546	59,223
	All-India ..			Not	available			
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India.			do	do			
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces.			do	do			

No. 25.-TOBACCO.

No. 25-A—A short note on Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* and *N. rustica*).

Hindustani.—Tambakoo.

Marathi.—Tambaku.

Telugu.—Pogaku.

Kanarese.—Hogesoppu.

In 1939-40 $\frac{\text{area} = 81,135 \text{ acres}}{\text{outturn} = 22,009 \text{ tons}}$ or 606 lbs. of cured leaves per acre when the crop was 76 per cent. of the normal

Hyderabad has 5.57 per cent. of the total tobacco crop area of India and amongst tobacco growing Provinces it ranks 8th in India. Tobacco occupies the 13th place among the chief cultivated crops of the State, having 0.8 lakhs of acres or about (0.2) per cent. of the net cropped area of the State to its credit.

The chief tobacco growing tract in Hyderabad State is Nalgonda and Bidar districts.

Of the plants grown for their narcotic power tobacco is probably the most important crop all over the world.

The world's production in 1917 was 2,661,600 lbs. India produces Rs. 18 crores or 1,378 million lbs. or about one-fourth or 28 per cent of the world's tobacco.

Tobacco is grown successfully on any agricultural soil but the best crop require special soil and climate. In Hyderabad State tobacco is generally grown in small patches for their own consumption round about the villages on loamy soils thus having advantage of nitrogen from urine, etc. In Nalgonda district it is grown on black regure soils.

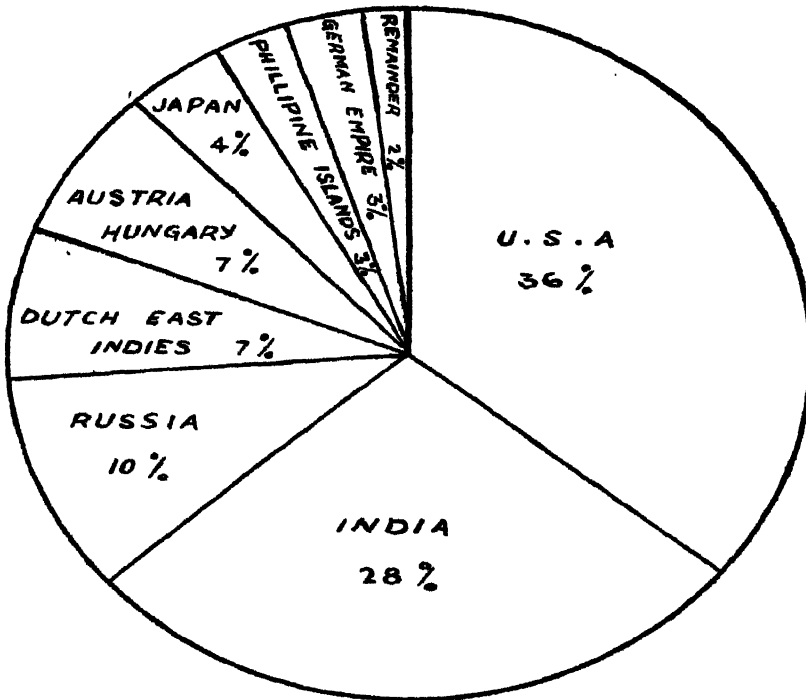
The area of tobacco increases or decreases according to the cultivation of chillies which are said to fetch, better prices than tobacco and are easier to be handled besides the same fields are quite suitable for chillies and the period of cultivation is practically the same.

90 per cent. of the acreage is unirrigated and 10 per cent. is irrigated. It is the irrigated crop that is exported totally while the unirrigated is consumed locally. The amount of tobacco retained by the growers amounts to about 3.4 per cent. of the total production.

NO: 38.

TOBACCO

WORLD PRODUCTION



NO: 39.

TOBACCO

ACREAGE , OUTTURN & PER ACRE YIELDS

FROM 1340 TO 1349 F. (1930-31 TO 1939-40)

THOUSANDS

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

HUNDREDS

7

6

5

4

1340

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

1349 F.

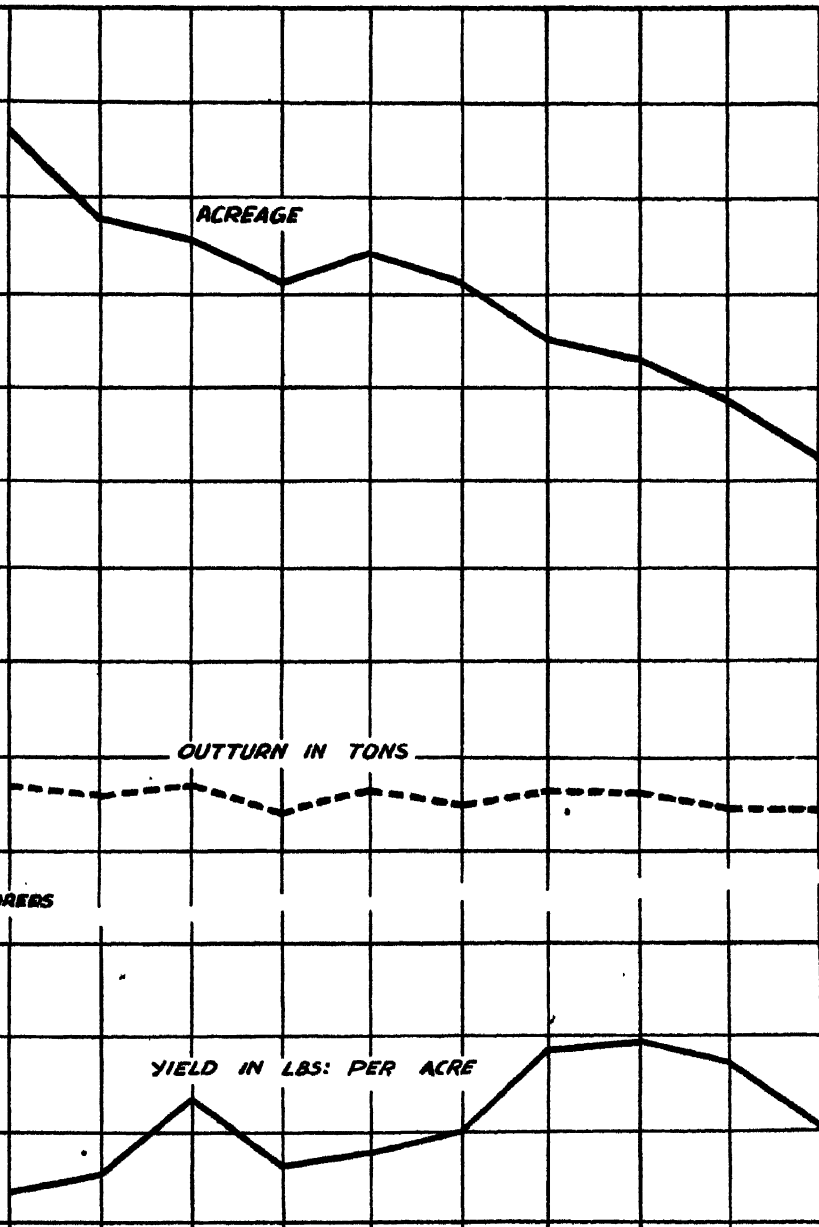
(1930-31)

(1939-40)

ACREAGE

OUTTURN IN TONS

YIELD IN LBS. PER ACRE



The unirrigated crop is harvested in November and is cured and made ready for market in December and January.

The irrigated crop being very strong and of very good size is harvested in February and is ready for market in March and April.

From every 100 lbs. of green tobacco plant (leaf and stalk) ten lbs. of one month cured leaf tobacco is obtained.

Average yield of cured tobacco including stem and stalk when grown as dry crop is 750 lbs. per acre and about 500 lbs. exclusive of stem and stalk ; from irrigated crop 900 to 1,200 lbs. per acre.

There are two varieties of tobacco grown. The *Nicotiana rustica* with yellow flowers and coarse texture round oblong leaves and mostly used for *hookah* and snuff. The second is *N. tabacum* with pink flowers, elongated smooth leaves generally pointed and mostly used for smoking and is widely grown.

Tobacco requires very careful treatment of the seed-bed and of the field. The field is well prepared and manured. Seeds are sown in July on raised beds $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. for one acre. Seedlings are ready for transplantation when about 40 days old. The planting is usually done in the month of August after six weeks the young crop is trapped keeping 10 to 15 leaves per plant. The lowest three of which are subsequently removed. Hoeing and weeding is also done the same time. Tobacco stands in the field for about five months. It is mostly a dry crop. If irrigated it gives a bigger yield. The varieties grown are Desi (90 per cent.), Zarda (10 per cent). Virginia and Guntur are newly introduced varieties. The cost of cultivation of Virginia per acre with curing is Rs. 105.

The method of harvesting and curing varies according to the kind of tobacco to be made. Harvesting, drying in the field, pitting or heaping, tying into bundles and stacking require considerable skill and attention.

In 1939-40 the import of raw tobacco was 4,428 tons worth Rs. 13,81,000 and the export was 1,000 tons worth Rs. 3,95,0000.

No. 25-B.—TOBACCO ACREAGE.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	3,051	2,859	1,514	1,810	2,077	2,083	2,262
2	Warangal ..	4,238	4,625	4,663	7,732	8,585	5,105	5,969
3	Karimnagar ..	4,309	4,393	3,520	3,127	3,846	3,754	3,839
4	Adilabad ..	2,746	3,019	2,636	2,478	2,921	2,379	2,700
5	Nizamabad ..	814	1,270	688	720	2,042	616	1,107
6	Medak ..	2,156	2,675	2,094	1,881	1,631	3,012	2,087
7	Baghat ..	..	212	174	1,018	320	..	345
8	Mahbubnagar ..	3,391	2,835	2,085	3,752	6,248	2,788	3,662
9	Nalgonda ..	5,714	10,594	4,901	8,459	11,087	5,348	8,151
	Telingana ..	26,419	32,482	22,275	30,977	38,457	25,039	30,122
10	Aurangabad ..	2,846	2,535	2,692	3,589	2,141	3,222	2,701
11	Bir ..	3,061	2,120	2,290	2,369	1,081	5,503	2,364
12	Nander ..	6,654	5,785	5,918	5,693	7,976	7,779	6,405
13	Parbhani ..	4,285	4,225	2,605	2,750	2,421	4,075	3,258
14	Gulbarga ..	7,189	4,025	3,897	3,455	5,908	8,514	4,894
15	Osmanabad ..	3,696	4,544	5,016	4,976	3,175	5,399	4,281
16	Raichur ..	5,758	6,081	6,808	6,403	12,170	6,092	7,443
17	Bidar ..	10,754	9,993	11,364	11,054	7,806	11,626	10,194
	Marathwara ..	45,143	39,308	40,585	40,239	42,678	52,292	41,000
	Hyderabad State ..	71,562	71,790	62,860	71,266	81,135	77,332	71,722
	All-India ..	1253000	1183000	1288000	1290000	1310000	128400	1265000
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	5.71	6.07	4.88	5.52	6.19	6.02	5.66
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..	7	7	7	7	7	6	7

No. 25-C.—TOBACCO CURED (OUTTURN IN TONS.)

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1945 F.	1946 F.	1947 F.	1948 F.	1949 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	538	523	264	405	486	311	443
2	Warangal ..	1,426	1,539	1,690	2,078	3,660	1,580	2,203
3	Karimnagar ..	1,380	1,606	1,389	1,190	943	1,110	302
4	Adilabad ..	638	885	634	668	636	524	691
5	Nizamabad ..	154	302	172	104	513	127	249
6	Medak ..	409	718	574	530	407	387	527
7	Baghat ..	..	44	36	193	60	..	68
8	Mahbubnagar ..	668	666	511	883	1,398	450	865
9	Nalgonda ..	1,118	2,872	1,064	2,298	2,765	1,104	2,023
	Telingana ..	6,331	9,175	6,334	8,941	11,077	5,596	8,371
10	Aurangabad ..	661	584	708	859	572	558	677
11	Bir ..	784	442	487	543	230	1,038	497
12	Nander ..	1,783	1,905	1,950	1,432	2,650	2,357	1,944
13	Parbhani ..	946	1,048	801	676	523	1,047	799
14	Gulbarga ..	1,227	708	629	683	1,737	1,705	997
15	Osmanabad ..	620	982	1,386	1,465	889	798	1,068
16	Raichur ..	1,430	1,384	1,438	1,476	2,846	1,245	1,715
17	Bidar ..	2,205	2,577	2,870	2,495	1,566	2,130	2,331
	Marathwara ..	9,656	9,630	10,269	9,569	11,013	10,880	10,028
	Hyderabad State ..	15,987	18,805	16,603	18,510	22,090	16,476	18,899
	All-India ..	493,000	497,000	511,000	491,000	476,000	611,000	494,000
	P. C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..	3.24	3.78	3.24	3.77	4.50	2.69	3.72
	Position of Hyder- abad among Indian Provinces ..	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

No. 25-D.—YIELD PER ACRE OF TOBACCO (CURED) IN LBS.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	395	417	391	501	524	333	446
2	Warangal ..	754	755	812	776	955	694	810
3	Karimnagar ..	717	819	884	860	550	58	766
4	Adilabad ..	524	659	539	598	554	490	575
5	Nizamabad ..	425	544	560	323	537	442	478
6	Medak ..	425	606	614	631	558	270	567
7	Baghat ..	..	468	463	425	483	..	459
8	Mahbubnagar ..	441	526	549	497	572	374	517
9	Nalgonda ..	438	607	486	609	559	463	540
10	Aurangabad ..	524	516	589	534	598	385	552
11	Bir ..	448	467	476	543	476	426	481
12	Nander ..	600	737	738	566	746	684	677
13	Parbhani ..	497	558	689	551	484	501	532
14	Gulbarga ..	382	396	364	443	658	439	449
15	Osmanabad ..	376	666	619	659	627	386	589
16	Raichur ..	556	510	473	516	524	458	516
17	Bidar ..	460	578	566	494	449	408	50
	Hyderabad State ..	500	584	592	571	606	473	571
	Bombay Presidency	578	525	514	483	440	1,936	497
	C. P. & Berar ..	640	746	746	620	682	587	687
	Madras Presidency ..	896	965	952	854	948	1,170	924
	Average : India ..	886	893	878	860	814	1,072	856

No. 25-E. TOBACCO—DISTRICT ANNAWARI CONDITION OF CROP.

Serial No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	7	7	7	8	9
2	Warangal ..	11	8	9	10	10
3	Karimnagar ..	11	9	9		6
4	Adilabad ..	11	11	9	10	9
5	Nizamabad ..	9	9	9	5	9
6	Medak ..	9	10	10	10	9
7	Baghat ..	..	7	7	5	8
8	Mahbubnagar ..	9	8	9	8	10
9	Nalgonda ..	9	10	8	10	9
10	Aurangabad ..	11	8	10	9	10
11	Bir ..	10	8	8	9	8
12	Nander ..	18	11	12	9	12
13	Parbhani ..	10	9	11	10	8
14	Gulbarga ..	8	7	6	7	11
15	Osmanabad ..	8	8	10	11	10
16	Raichur ..	12	8	8	8	9
17	Bidar ..	10	9	9	8	8
	Hyderabad State	10	9	9	8	9

No. 26.—FODDER CROP ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Sl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1845 F.	1846 F.	1847 F.	1848 F.	1849 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	102	83	127	90	67	120	94
2	Warangal ..	128	228	5	7	66	250	87
3	Karimnagar ..	211	142	41	14	58	168	93
4	Adilabad ..	35	144	5	9	38	70	46
5	Nizamabad ..	33	41	8	9	25	61	28
6	Medak ..	41	31	13	3	23	31	22
7	Baghat ..	17	10	2	3	12	10	9
8	Mahbubnagar ..	41	54	13	4	2	13	23
9	Nalgonda ..	283	277	117	42	72	206	158
	Telingana ..	891	1,010	331	181	363	1,058	555
10	Aurangabad ..	27	26	4	5	4	44	13
11	Bir ..	25	32	16	8	4	18	17
12	Nander ..	54	64	21	12	20	67	34
13	Parbhani ..	21	32	11	13	9	29	17
14	Gulbarga ..	30	38	8	7	9	71	19
15	Osmanabad ..	20	22	10	2	4	121	12
16	Raichur ..	46	46	22	12	8	50	27
17	Bidar ..	70	64	45	7	25	105	42
	Marathwara ..	293	324	137	66	33	505	181
	Hyderabad State ..	1,184	1,334	468	247	446	1,563	736
	All-India			Not available.				
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India			do	do			
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces			do	do			

No. 27-A.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ACREAGE.

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS).

Srl. No.	Districts	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	5 years' average	
		1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1931-35	1936-40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	45	51	34	41	43	58	43
2	Warangal ..	62	63	49	24	47	38	49
3	Karimnagar ..	62	70	10	24	45	48	42
4	Adilabad ..	46	46	10	17	52	28	34
5	Nizamabad ..	30	31	9	13	45	9	26
6	Medak ..	30	33	21	12	32	21	26
7	Baghat ..	10	17	11	11	13	10	12
8	Mahbubnagar ..	60	35	29	40	42	26	41
9	Nalgonda ..	35	44	17	38	46	10	36
	Telingana ..	380	390	190	220	365	293	309
10	Aurangabad ..	28	36	58	79	119	21	64
11	Bir ..	36	37	46	24	18	11	32
12	Nander ..	25	25	26	31	69	44	35
13	Parbhani ..	29	29	52	70	48	25	46
14	Gulbarga ..	45	44	11	12	14	24	25
15	Osmanabad ..	42	40	53	18	24	44	37
16	Raichur ..	69	38	54	26	21	30	41
17	Bidar ..	51	43	11	10	16	72	26
	Marathwara ..	325	292	316	270	329	271	306
	Hyderabad State ..	705	682	506	490	694	564	615
	All-India ..			Not available.				
	P.C. of Hyderabad to all-India ..			do	do			
	Position of Hyderabad among Indian Provinces ..			do	do			

No. 27.-C.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BANANAS.

Banana (Musa paradisiaca) Plantain (M. sapientum)

Hindustani.—Mauz or Kala.

Marathi.—Kali.

Telugu.—Aratipandu.

Kanarese.—Bala Kayi.

The area under Banana is increasing annually, the present is 2,000 acres.

The fruit is very popular among all nationalities and considerable quantities of it are imported. It thrives in light soil heavily manured and copiously watered. There are many varieties named according to the colour the size and shape of fruit; the chief one as regards colour are red, green and yellow. Plantain is a cooking variety. Banana is planted mostly in June and July, flowers it after a year and crop is ready after 4 or 5 months, *i.e.*, September to December. It is a winter fruit and consumed mostly in winter months. The districtwari acreage under different varieties in Hyderabad State is.

Sl. No	Districts	Total acreage	AREA UNDER VARIETIES		
			Red	Green	Yellow
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Atraf-i-Balda ..	125	..	..	125
2	Warangal ..	45	..	..	45
3	Karimnagar ..	20	..	..	20
4	Adilabad ..	15	..	..	15
5	Nizamabad ..	155	..	..	155
6	Medak ..	15	..	..	15
7	Baghat ..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahbubnagar ..	35	..	..	35
9	Nalgonda ..	35	..	..	35
	Telingana ..	445	..	..	445
10	Aurangabad ..	230	..	230	..
11	Bir ..	100	..	100	..
12	Parbhani ..	300	..	300	..
13	Nander ..	150	..	150	..
14	Gulbarga ..	200	30	..	170
15	Osmanabad ..	500	..	220	280
16	Raichur ..	60	..	..	60
17	Bidar ..	15	..	..	15
	Marathwara ..	1,555	30	1,000	525
	Dominions total ..	2,000	30	1,000	970

BANANA FRUIT STATISTICS FOR HYDERABAD STATE, 1935 (1934 F.)

Source.—Marketing of Banana Report 1934 F.

Srl. No.		Red	Green	Yellow	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Average No. of plants per acre.	680	1,210	1,740	Average=1,200.
2	Acreage in Hyderabad State, 1935 ..	30	1,000	970	Total 2,000 acres or 30 lakhs of trees, 78 per cent. in western districts and 22 per cent in Eastern districts.
3	No of fruits per plant or average No. of bananas in a bunch	40	50	80	
4	No. of fruits bunches per acre.	680	1,210	1,740	
5	Weight of fruits in maunds per acre.	272	485.2	348	
6	No. of fruit-bunches per maund.	2.5	2.78	5.00	100 red bananas=one maund: one bunch of yellow=8 srs.
7	Estimated total production in bunches	160,000	575,000	800,000	
8	Total production in maunds.	4,000	210,000	160,000	
9	Importation into Hyderabad City.	Mostly Gulbarga and Basin in Bombay Presy.	Mostly from Parbhani and Nander districts	Mostly Madras Presy. and Dudhni (Bombay Presy.)	Dudhni is the same variety as Kamalapuri of Gulbarga District. The chief exporting centres of bananas in Hyderabad State with maximum exported in 1934-35, in maunds are District Parbhani (Chondi 3,510, Basmatnagar 1,425, Parbhani 323, Hingoli 81) Nander 428, Aurangabad 75, Nizamabad 575.
10	Import into Hyderabad City in maunds, 1935.	632	5,851	34,787	Hyderabad City consumes 86,000 maunds (one lakh bunches) besides 50,000 bunches of home-grown.
11	Export to Bombay Presidency only from Osmanabad District in maunds	..	27,000	..	
12	Per capita consumption in Hyderabad City per year.	..	..		40 bananas
13	Retail price per dozen fruit	O. S.1 3 1 B. G.1 0 6	0 4 1 0 8 6	0 2 9 0 2 5	
14	Wholesale price per 100 fruits bananas in 1935.	O. S.7 3 4 B. G.6 3 5	1 13 9 1 9 7	0 12 4 0 10 7	Wholesale markets for bananas in Hyderabad State are Hyderabad City, Nander, Aurangabad and Jalna.
15	Auctioned ..	In lots of 100 fruits	In bunches	In bunches	Bananas are auctioned generally at the rate of O.S. 8 annas, to O.S. 10 annas per bunch on the plant.
16	Packing ..	Basin red packed in boxes of 100 fruits. Gulbarga red packed in gunny bags and- kas of 100 fruits.	Unpacked	Mostly unpacked. Dudhni packed in baskets.	

ARRIVAL OF BANANAS BY RAIL INTO HYDERABAD CITY-WEIGHT IN MAUNDS
(1935)

(Source.—Marketing of Bananas Report 1344 F.)

Sl. No.	Months	Madras Presy.	Bombay Presy.	From within Dominions	Others	Total	P.C. of arrival	DETAIL OF DOMINIONS PRODUCE	
								Red from Gulbar-ga	Green from Parbhani & Nander
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	January ..	9,761	11	557	45	10,374	25.06	45	512
2	February ..	6,692	4	210	..	6,906	17.00	30	180
3	March ..	4,500	3	70	..	4,573	11.06	70	..
	April ..	2,280	2	44	..	2,326	5.64	44	..
5	May ..	166	..	24	..	190	0.46	24	..
6	June ..	106	1	12	..	179	0.42	12	..
7	July ..	132	7	11	..	150	0.35	11	..
8	August ..	215	49	199	..	463	1.12	19	180
9	September..	1,631	44	430	..	2,105	5.10	42	388
10	October ..	1,792	7	1,836	..	3,535	8.80	38	1,798
11	November..	1,445	7	1,745	..	3,197	7.75	55	1,090
12	December..	5,957	3	1,159	..	7,119	17.24	104	1,055
	Total ..	34,737	138	6,297	45	41,217	100.00	401	5,803
	Imported in rest of the Dominions	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..

No. 27-B.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—CITRUS.

Srl. No.	English Name	Hindustani Name	Marathi Name	Telugu Name	Kanarese Name	Scientific name
1	Santra Orange.	Santra, Kawla	Santra	Santralalu	Santra	C.
2	Mosambi ..	Mosambi, Batai, Purtagal.				
3	Sour lime ..	Kagazi Lemoon.	Limbu	Nimmapandu	Nimbi hannu	C. Acida
4	Sweet lime ..	Metha Lemoon				
5	Large Sour Lime	Bara Lemoon				
6	Italian Lime ..	Vilaiti Lemoon				
7	Jamburi ..	Jambura				
8	Karna ..	Karna ..	Limbu ..	Nimma-pandu.	Nimbi-hannu.	C. Limonum
9	Cetron ..	Turanj ..	Toranj Mahalung.	Dabba Kaya	Karni-kai ..	C. Medica.
10	Sour orange ..	Narangi ..	Naringa ..	Narangi pandu.	Narangi	C. Aurantium.
11	Mandarine ..	Chakri ..				
12	Pomelo ..	Chakotra ..	Chakotra ..	..	Chakotra soppu.	C. Decumana.
13	Grape Fruit ..	Khatta Chakotra.				

This fruit is much appreciated all over the world and is in great demand in all its varieties. The first three are very largely grown all over Hyderabad State.

The chief exporting centres in Hyderabad State and the maximum quantity exported per annum in maunds are :—

District Aurangabad.	Aurangabad and Daulatabad	5,284
	Jalna including Badnapur ..	8,382
	Parsoda ..	6,391
	Rotagaon ..	3,400
	Lasur ..	1,281
District Parbhani	Parbhani including Manwath Road.	2,011
	Hingoli including Chondi and Basmath.	4,082
	Sailu including Partur, Sationa Osmanpur.	2,335
District Nander	Nander including Mudkher	2,391
Other Districts	Miscellaneous places ..	187

CITRUS FRUITS STATISTICS FOR HYDERABAD STATE, 1937 (1946 F.)

Srl. No.	PARTICULARS	Santras	Mosambi	Sour lime (Kagazi Nimbu)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Number of plants per acre ..	150	150	200
2	Acreage in Hyderabad State ..	1,350	780	570
3	No. of fruits per plant ..	300	500	700
4	No. of fruits per acre ..	45,000	75,000	140,000
5	Weight of fruits in maunds per acre.	90	180	140
6	Number of fruits per maund ..	500	400	1,000
7	Total production in maunds	122,000	140,000	79,800
8	Value per maund in O.S. Rs. ..	3	3	2
9	Total value in O.S. Rs. ..	366,000	420,000	159,600
10	Imports into Hyderabad State (in maunds)	From Nagpur (C.P.)	From Poona (Bombay)	From Tenali. (Madras)
	1934 ..	7,800	3,089	891
	1935 ..	9,282	3,868	986
	1936 ..	6,847	102	774
	1937 ..	5,625	215	159
		From other places.		
	1934 ..	174		
	1935 ..	94		
	1936 ..	89		
	1937 ..	61		
11	Value of import at Rs. 8 per md.			
	1934 ..	171,000	64,000	9,000
	1935 ..	208,000	81,000	10,000
	1936 ..	151,000	2,100	8,000
	1937 ..	1,24,000	4,500	1,600

CITRUS FRUITS STATISTICS FOR HYDERABAD STATE, 1937 (1946 F.)
(continued)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	Santras	Mosambi	Sour Lime (Kagazi Nimbu)
1	2	3	4	5
12	Export from Hyderabad in mds (entire to Bombay Presidency).	50,000	..	..
13	Value of export from Hyderabad State in O.S. Rs. ..	1,50,000	..	..
14	Per capita consumption ..	0.014 srs. or 7.0 fruits.	..	0.006 srs. or 6.00 fruits.
15	Orchard price per acre or 150 plants (6 years' average—1932-37). Rs.	283 0 0	619 0 0	..
16	Price per 100 fruits (1932-37) ..	4 5 8	5 3 7	1 0 3
17	Retail price per dozen of fruits ..	0 6 0 to 1 8 0	0 6 0 to 1 8 0	..
18	Per 100 fruits and 5 years' average.			
	Wholesale price ..	4 5 8	5 3 10	1 0 2
	Orchard price ..	0 10 0	0 14 4	..
	Baghban's margin ..	3 11 8	4 5 6	..
	Retail price ..	8 15 7	9 2 8	1 7 4
19	Packages ..	Baskets of 96 fruits or 8 dozens.	Gunny bags of 200 to 500 fruits.	Gunny bags
20	Actual No. when auctioned as 100	128	128	128

(From report on the Marketing of Citrus Fruits in Hyderabad, 1937).

CITRUS FRUITS STATISTICS FOR HYDERABAD STATE

Srl. No.	Districts	ACREAGE IN HYDERABAD DOMINIONS				AVAILABLE BY RAIL IN HYDER- ABAD CITY FROM DOMINIONS IN MDS.			
		San- tras	Mo- sambi	Kag- azi Lemoo	Total	Santras	Mos- ambi	Kagazi Lemoo	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aurangabad	470	595	100	1,165	21,600	..	..	..
2	Bir ..	60	60	50	170	..	..	..	..
3	Parbhani ..	465	45	50	560	5,624	..	263	..
4	Nander ..	95	25	15	135	2,391	..	109	..
5	Gulbarga ..	5	..	85	40	..	..	359	..
6	Raichur ..	..	..	15	15	..	..	154	..
7	Osmanabad	65	20	30	115	..	..	..	..
8	Bidar ..	15	..	10	25	..	..	..	..
9	Medak ..	15	..	50	65	..	..	48	..
10	Mahbub- nagar. ..	5	..	25	30	..	..	..	..
11	Nalgonda ..	..	..	20	20	..	..	79	..
12	Nizamabad	60	10	20	90	..	..	285	..
13	Warangal ..	5	5	25	35	..	..	46	..
14	Adilabad ..	50	5	35	90	..	..	198	..
15	Karimnagar	10	..	25	35	..	..	..	..
16	Atraf-i-Balda	80	15	65	110	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,350	780	570	2,700	29,668 Rest 48	..	1,587 Rest 101	..

(Source Report on the marketing of Citrus Fruit in Hyderabad State, 1937)

No. 27-D.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—MANGO.

*Mango (Mangofera indica).**Hindustani.*—Aam.*Marathi.*— Amba.*Telugu.*— Mamidipandu.*Kanarese.*— Maminahannu.

The area as estimated in the marketing survey is 25,000 acres. It is a fruit much liked by all and is put to different uses in its unripe and ripe condition.

The production estimate of fruits is 1,750,000 maunds of Mangoes per annum of which 85,000 maunds are Pewandi and the remaining 16,65,000 maunds are Tukmi, Malgoba, Benishan, Nelum and Totapari are the varieties for commerce and the rest are for fanciers. The most common varieties grown in Hyderabad State are Tukmi, Malgoba, Benishan, Nelum, Alfon and Goa bunder the others though many are insignificant.

Tukmi are the fruits used for juice extraction and are very common, cheap and early varieties. Malgoba is round, with green or dark green skin and very large fruits. Flesh orange yellow very sweet in taste and of good flavour. Average fruit weighs half a pound. It is a late variety compared to Tukmi.

Benishan.—Fruits somewhat elongated and flat in shape with yellow skin and flesh. Sweet in taste. Average fruit weighs one-third of a lb. It is found practically throughout the season from April to August.

Nelum.—Fruits are small round in shape with yellow skin and orange flesh. Sweet taste. Average fruit weighs one-fourth of a lb. It is a very late variety almost every village in Hyderabad has a grove of mangoes—amrai. Mango generally gives a good crop every second year. Average orchard price per acre of mango crop is Rs. 34 for Tukmi and Rs. 76 for Pewandi. Cost of picking fruits from the trees is 4 annas per 1,000 fruits or 10 mangoes for every 100 fruits. It is estimated that on an average 5 per cent. of the total produced is retained by the producers for their own use. Per capita consumption of mangoes for the Dominions is 10 lbs. of mangoes

Only the Pewandi are imported into Hyderabad on an average of 5 years (1934-38) it is 28,000 maunds in Hyderabad City and 20,000 maunds in the rest of the Dominions valued at O.S. Rs. 2,88,000 at the rate of Rs. 6 per maund. 86 per cent. imported from Madras, 11 per cent from Mysore and 3 per cent. from the rest of India. Imports are chiefly from April to August. Koduru in Kadappa District, Putur, Rajamundry and Ellore (Madras Presidency) are the chief importers into Hyderabad. Benishan variety tops the list imported.

The imported fruits into the city of Hyderabad are brought in by wagons from outside the state and by andkas from interior of the State. An andka or basket contains on an average 400-500 mangoes and weighs two maunds. A cart can carry 10 andkas or 20 maunds of mangoes. A wagon load of mangoes is 120 to 160 maunds. The wholesale merchants of Pewandi mangoes are half a dozen in the city of Hyderabad and are near Moazzam Jahi Market. The wholesale merchants of Tukmi mangoes are quite a number and are in Yusuf Bazar, Afzalgunj Gate and in Moazzam Jahi Market. The wholesale merchants of raw mangoes for pickles and of local grown Pewandi mangoes are quite number and are in Panchmahalla Bazaar.

Tukmi are sold by 100 mangoes or by andkas of 200 to 400 and Pewandi by seers per rupee. 100 raw mangoes are actually 192 fruits in Hyderabad city. Whole sale price per 100 of Tukmi mangoes is Rs. 0-15-6 and per maund of Pewandi is Malgoba Rs. 7-1-11, Nelum, Rs. 6-11-7, Benishan Rs. 5-5-5, Totapari Rs. 6-6-10., General average is Rs. 6-2-9. Retail prices of 100 Tukmi mangoes is Rs. 2-1-8 and per maund of Pewandi is Malgoba Rs. 13-8-1, Nelum Rs. 9-8-8 Benishan Rs. 9-15-2, Totapari Rs. 6-14-0. General average Rs. 10-10-11.

80,000 maunds or 5 per cent. of the total Tukmi mangoes are used for the manufacture of pickles in Hyderabad State as the pickles fetch good price of 2 to 2½ seers per rupee.

MANGO STATISTICS 1938 (5 YEARS' AVERAGE)

Srl. No.	Particulars	Tukmi	Pewandi	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	No. of plants per acre ..	70	70	..
2	Acreage in Hyderabad State.	23,750	1,250	25,000
3	No. of fruits per plant ..	300	..	..
4	No. of fruits per acre ..	21,000	..	..
5	Weight of Tukmi fruits in maunds per acre ..	70	..	..
6	Number of Tukmi fruits Per maund ..	300	..	..
7	Total production in maunds for Hyderabad-State ..	16,65,000	100,000	1,765,000
8	Value per maund in O.S. Rs. ..	6	..	..
9	Total value in O.S. Rs.	16,62,500	..	..
10	Imports into Hyderabad in mds. ..	..	300,000	..
	From Madras Presidency 86 per cent. ..	..	..	..
	From Mysore 11 per cent. ..	..	..	..
	Other parts 3 per cent. ..	..	..	..
11	Value of import at Rs. 6 per md. ..	..	288,000	..
12	Export from Hyderabad State ..	Nil	Nil	..
13	Value of export from Hyderabad State in O.S. Rs. ..	Nil	Nil	..
14	Per capita consumption in seers ..	5	5	..
15	Orchard price per acre in Rs. ..	34	76	..
16	Price per 100 fruits (actual No. being 126 to 144). ..	..	..	..

MANGO STATISTICS 1938 (5 YEARS AVERAGE) (Contd.)

Srl. No.	Particulars	Tukmi	Pewandi	Total
17.	Retail price ..	Rs. 2-1-8 (per 100)	10-10-11 (per maund)	..
18.	Wholesale price ..	0-15-6 (per 100)	6-2-9 (per maund)	..
19.	Packages ..	300 to 1,000 fruits andkas	Baskets and wagons.	..
20.	Quantity used in pickling preserves in maunds	80,000 or 5 per cent.	..	..
21.	Unit of sale.. Retail ..	By 100 fruits	By seers per Rupee.	..
	Wholesale ..	By andkas or carts.		..
22.	Home consumption ..	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	..

**DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF MANGOES IN HYDER
ABAD STATE.**

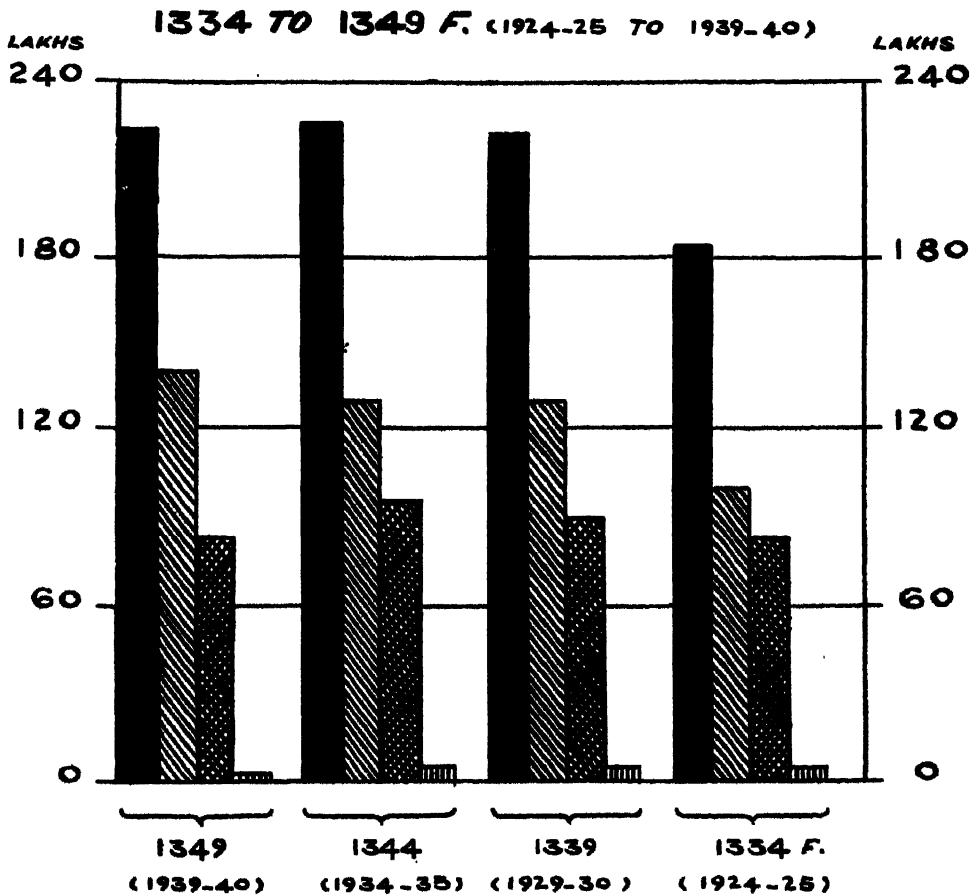
Srl. No.	Districts	Pewandi	Tukmi	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aurangabad ..	150	2,350	2,500
2.	Bir ..	25	2,275	2,300
3.	Parbhani ..	40	2,060	2,100
4.	Nander ..	10	1,800	1,290
5.	Nizamabad ..	20	1,080	1,100
6.	Medak ..	250	1,350	1,600
7.	Atraf-i-Balda ..	400	1,600	2,000
8.	Bidar ..	50	1,750	1,800
9.	Gulbarga ..	100	1,100	1,200
10.	Raichur ..	80	1,270	1,300
11.	Mahbubnagar ..	10	1,990	2,000
12.	Nalgonda ..	5	595	600
13.	Warangal ..	40	960	1,000
14.	Karimnagar ..	10	1,290	1,300
15.	Adilabad ..	10	1,390	1,400
16.	Osmanabad ..	100	1,400	1,500
	Total ..	1,250	28,750	25,000

No. 28. A—STATEMENT OF

Serial No.	Districts	OXEN			
		MALES			Total males over 3 years
		Breeding bulls i.e., entire males over 3 years kept or used for breeding purposes only	Working bullocks, i.e., bullocks and uncastra- ted males over 3 years kept for work only	Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hyderabad-City ..	82	4,786	83	4,951
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,897	184,201	6,047	142,145
3	Warangal ..	2,572	253,712	16,804	278,088
4	Karimnagar ..	2,767	264,185	11,952	278,904
5	Adilabad ..	2,870	208,952	15,247	222,069
6	Medak ..	1,285	159,226	5,767	166,228
7	Nizamabad ..	1,501	122,512	9,996	184,009
8	Baghat ..	245	25,147	1,207	26,599
9	Mahbubnagar ..	6,084	259,882	28,915	289,881
10	Nalgonda ..	1,151	284,004	10,554	295,709
11	Aurangabad ..	1,182	281,229	11,692	294,058
12	Bir ..	725	194,082	11,781	206,588
13	Nander ..	2,018	178,446	2,995	178,454
14	Parbhani ..	1,824	222,125	2,016	225,965
15	Gulbarga ..	8,907	299,924	10,767	319,598
16	Osmanabad ..	844	169,742	11,564	182,150
17	Raichur ..	2,008	219,186	7,570	228,759
18	Bidar ..	2,418	222,100	14,004	238,522
	Total 1849 F. (1940) ..	40,220	3,498,441	178,911	3,707,572
	1844 F. (1935) ..	67,537	3,595,335	325,677	3,988,549
	1939 F. (1930) ..	750,567	3,407,448	..	4,158,010

NO: 40.

**TOTAL LIVE-STOCK CLASSIFIED INTO
BOVINE, OVINE & OTHERS**



REFERENCES :-



ANEIOUS.

OXEN

OXEN AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1849 F.).

OXEN							
FEMALES							
Breeding cows, i.e., cows over 8 years kept for breeding or milk production				Cows over 8 years used for work only	Cows over 8 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over 8 years	Sl. No.
In milk	Dry	Not calved	Total				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
2,182	807	479	3,468	42	167	3,677	1
20,696	45,818	25,201	91,715	6,776	7,899	106,390	2
76,229	182,881	80,421	289,481	27,957	6,078	328,511	3
32,922	124,815	87,787	245,094	10,871	12,159	267,624	4
32,798	89,495	88,490	205,783	7,318	6,274	219,375	5
19,580	66,186	82,116	117,882	9,744	10,799	188,375	6
10,927	44,885	35,758	91,020	8,965	7,875	107,860	7
4,819	6,518	5,841	16,678	420	263	17,356	8
72,205	88,168	62,185	217,508	18,904	12,180	248,542	9
59,600	106,714	60,581	226,895	39,644	24,639	291,178	10
54,498	60,641	25,988	149,025	1,068	1,490	151,578	11
51,588	45,687	46,725	123,268	3,116	3,808	129,687	12
54,916	47,848	46,725	148,984	12,014	11,016	172,014	13
49,086	50,287	28,689	127,912	1,218	1,564	180,694	14
82,759	42,828	46,825	171,907	10,868	8,170	190,940	15
47,718	80,179	21,202	99,094	10,046	2,346	111,486	16
56,056	34,655	26,178	116,889	10,445	3,696	181,080	17
67,212	88,618	52,515	158,840	21,515	4,946	184,801	18
795,756	1,050,860	754,767	2,600,888	195,421	124,814	2,921,118	
..	..	..	2,860,755	352,228	235,610	2,998,588	
..	

No. 28. A—STATEMENT OF OXEN

Serial No.	Districts	OXEN					
		Y O U N G S T O C K					
		UNDER ONE YEAR			1 TO 3 YEARS		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Hyderabad City	987	1,213	2,150	342	545	887
2	Atraf-i-Balda	28,433	26,202	29,635	23,065	24,775	47,840
3	Warangal	51,846	27,994	109,840	62,564	79,476	142,040
4	Karimnagar	53,640	56,421	110,061	61,372	71,729	133,101
5	Adilabad	38,973	41,196	80,169	54,428	58,809	113,237
6	Medak	32,862	34,962	67,824	39,644	42,290	81,934
7	Nizamabad	15,084	15,284	30,368	31,284	29,807	61,041
8	Baghat	3,855	4,027	7,882	3,995	4,128	8,123
9	Mahbubnagar	51,498	54,171	105,669	50,129	51,404	101,533
10	Nalgonda	54,864	51,025	105,889	66,417	70,788	137,205
11	Aurangabad	47,825	47,194	95,019	51,357	50,262	101,619
12	Bir	41,031	40,775	81,806	41,817	42,588	84,405
13	Nander	38,834	40,112	78,946	49,437	51,992	101,479
14	Parbhani	40,910	39,573	80,483	52,753	45,374	98,127
15	Gulbarga	59,152	55,885	115,037	43,709	44,397	88,106
16	Osmanabad	35,711	33,623	69,334	33,285	32,890	66,175
17	Raichur	32,610	33,133	65,743	31,281	27,347	58,628
18	Bidar	50,744	54,488	105,232	49,769	53,856	103,625
	Total 1849 F. (1940)	672,809	692,278	1,365,087	746,648	786,957	1,533,605
	1344 F. (1935)	602,328	745,008	1,347,336	757,951	826,047	1,583,998
	1339 F. (1930)	..	..	..	..	..	..

AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1949). (Concl'd.)

OXEN

Y O U N G S T O C K

TOTAL 3 YEARS AND UNDER

TOTAL CATTLE

Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Serial No.
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
1,279	1,758	3,057	6,230	5,435	11,665	1
46,498	50,977	97,475	188,648	157,367	346,010	2
114,410	137,470	251,880	387,498	460,981	848,479	3
115,012	128,150	243,162	393,916	395,774	789,690	4
98,401	100,005	198,406	315,470	319,380	634,850	5
72,006	77,252	149,258	288,234	215,627	453,861	6
46,318	45,091	91,409	180,827	152,951	333,278	7
7,850	8,155	16,005	34,449	25,511	59,960	8
101,627	105,575	207,202	391,458	349,117	740,575	9
120,781	121,813	242,594	416,490	412,991	829,481	10
99,182	97,456	196,638	393,235	249,034	642,269	11
82,848	83,363	166,211	289,336	213,050	502,436	12
88,321	92,104	180,425	266,775	264,118	530,893	13
93,663	84,947	178,610	319,623	215,641	535,269	14
102,861	100,232	203,143	422,459	291,222	713,681	15
68,996	66,013	135,009	251,146	177,499	428,645	16
63,891	65,480	129,371	292,650	196,510	489,160	17
100,513	118,344	218,857	339,035	298,145	637,180	18
1,419,457	1,479,235	2,898,692	5,127,029	4,400,353	9,527,382	
1,360,279	1,571,055	2,931,334	5,348,328	4,569,643	9,918,471	
..	..	2,647,933	..	..	9,653,333	

No. 28-B.—STATEMENT OF BUFFALOES

Serial No.	Districts	BUFFALOES				
		MALES				FEMALES
		Breeding Bulls, i.e., entire males over 8 years kept or used for breeding purposes only	Working Bullocks i.e., bullocks and uncastrat- ed males over 8 yrs. kept for work only	Bulls and Bullocks over 8 yrs. not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 8 years	Breeding 3 years
						In Milk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hyderabad City	217	440	25	691	7,787
2	Atraf-i-Balda	429	28,373	819	24,621	23,868
3	Warangal	706	70,065	5,585	76,356	88,842
4	Karimnagar	614	57,735	2,008	60,357	32,406
5	Adilabad	1,266	6,460	392	8,118	30,589
6	Medak	806	34,981	786	36,073	23,932
7	Nizamabad	254	20,750	755	21,759	23,182
8	Baghat	109	4,532	275	4,916	45,839
9	Mahbubnagar	1,151	51,417	1,560	54,128	40,799
10	Nalgonda	331	84,517	2,476	87,324	68,017
11	Aurangabad	665	4,288	77	5,030	30,715
12	Bir	490	2,903	102	3,495	27,127
13	Nander	990	2,896	272	4,158	57,128
14	Parbhani	1,364	2,687	192	4,193	46,026
15	Gulbarga	997	20,856	787	22,640	53,225
16	Osmanabad	243	6,379	220	6,842	29,582
17	Raichur	580	8,426	454	9,460	45,590
18	Bidar	607	6,087	314	7,008	69,733
	Total 1849 (1940) ..	11,319	408,751	17,099	437,169	752,912
	1844 F. (1985) ..	71,181	408,730	58,501	538,412	..
	1839 F. (1980) ..	..	..	..	580,687	..

AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1940 F.)

BUFFALOES									Serial No.
FEMALES					YOUNG STOCK				
Cows, i.e., cows over kept for breeding or milk production.			Cows over 8 years used for work only	Cows over 8 years not in use for work or breed- ing pur- poses	Total fe- males over 8 years	Under one year			
Dry	Not calved	Total				Male	Female	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
1,692	1,084	10,558	91	21	10,676	1,184	1,872	3,056	1
12,687	8,500	48,505	793	388	47,681	11,210	11,662	22,872	2
36,806	29,090	149,288	2,677	1,688	153,608	38,098	41,332	79,430	3
28,228	28,870	101,594	1,042	966	103,602	26,047	27,565	54,512	4
23,342	16,538	70,419	403	511	71,833	13,885	17,801	31,686	5
14,079	8,468	46,479	422	467	47,868	12,206	13,052	25,258	6
12,294	11,230	46,706	612	582	47,900	10,800	12,348	23,148	7
2,249	1,735	9,323	162	67	9,552	2,108	2,270	4,378	8
16,882	13,862	77,343	1,503	847	79,908	22,875	23,682	46,507	9
29,326	20,542	117,885	3,919	1,451	123,255	33,870	32,986	66,856	10
20,414	12,369	63,498	298	141	63,937	10,966	18,024	28,990	11
12,501	7,468	47,081	751	270	48,102	11,740	15,769	27,509	12
20,912	21,305	99,340	563	741	100,044	20,546	29,453	49,999	13
22,573	13,506	82,105	900	308	83,313	16,946	24,837	41,783	14
16,885	20,262	90,322	471	614	91,407	21,187	47,366	68,553	15
11,451	8,140	49,173	609	248	50,045	13,177	15,876	29,053	16
18,928	15,214	79,732	389	459	80,580	16,698	24,919	41,617	17
18,674	24,119	112,526	969	416	113,911	26,852	56,245	83,097	18
319,884	254,297	1,300,033	17,074	10,205	1,327,312	310,790	417,009	727,799	
..	..	1,088,228	..	..	1,815,185	249,418	416,848	666,261	
..	..	..	..	..	1,240,182	..	..	..

No. 28-B.—STATEMENT OF BUFFALOES

Serial No.	Districts	Buffaloes				
		Young Stock				
		1 to 3 years			total 3 years and under	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
1	Hyderabad City	214	415	629	1,308	2,287
2	Atraf-Balda	7,564	8,997	16,561	18,774	20,659
3	Warangal	26,704	38,872	65,576	64,802	80,204
4	Karimnagar	19,190	26,354	45,544	46,137	53,919
5	Adilabad	9,206	18,905	28,111	23,001	36,706
6	Medak	9,391	12,948	22,339	21,597	26,000
7	Nizamabad	8,680	13,888	22,568	19,480	26,236
8	Baghat	1,148	1,457	2,605	3,251	3,727
9	Mahbubnagar	12,409	14,736	27,145	35,284	38,368
10	Nalgonda	24,449	30,757	55,206	57,819	63,743
11	Aurangabad	4,331	19,256	23,587	15,297	37,280
12	Bir	4,176	14,406	18,582	15,910	30,175
13	Nander	8,029	28,148	36,177	28,575	57,601
14	Parbhani	9,045	23,524	32,569	25,991	48,861
15	Gulbarga	8,785	37,538	46,323	29,972	64,904
16	Osmanabad	4,982	14,190	19,172	18,159	30,066
17	Raichur	6,092	12,879	18,971	22,790	37,798
18	Bidar	9,254	49,222	58,476	36,106	105,467
	Total 1349 F. (1948) ..	173,649	366,402	540,141	484,489	733,501
	1344 F. (1935) ..	213,202	356,751	569,953	462,620	773,594
	1339 F. (1930) ..	..	..	..	..	..

AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1349 F.). (Contd).

BUFFALOES							Srl. No.
YOUNG STOCK AND UNDER	TOTAL BUFFALOES			TOTAL BOVINE			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
8,685	2,089	12,963	15,052	8,319	18,398	26,717	1
89,433	43,395	68,340	111,735	232,038	225,707	457,745	2
145,006	141,158	283,807	374,965	528,656	694,788	1,223,444	3
100,056	106,494	157,521	264,015	500,410	553,295	1,053,705	4
59,797	31,209	108,089	139,248	346,679	427,419	774,098	5
47,597	57,670	73,868	131,538	295,904	280,495	585,899	6
45,716	41,239	74,186	115,375	221,566	227,087	448,653	7
6,978	8,167	13,279	21,446	42,616	38,790	81,406	8
73,652	89,412	118,271	207,683	480,870	467,388	948,258	9
121,562	145,143	186,998	332,141	561,633	599,989	1,161,622	10
52,577	20,327	101,217	121,544	413,562	330,251	763,813	11
46,091	19,411	73,277	97,688	308,797	292,327	600,124	12
86,176	32,733	158,245	190,978	299,508	422,363	721,891	13
74,852	30,184	131,674	161,858	340,812	347,315	697,127	14
114,876	52,612	176,311	228,923	475,071	467,533	942,604	15
48,225	25,001	80,111	105,112	276,147	357,610	533,757	16
60,588	32,250	118,378	150,628	324,900	314,888	639,788	17
141,573	43,114	219,378	262,492	382,149	517,523	899,672	18
1,267,940	921,608	2,110,813	3,032,421	6,048,637	6,511,166	12,559,803	
1,236,214	1,108,365	2,089,779	3,198,144	..	..	..
..	

No. 28-C.—STATEMENT OF SHEEP AND

Serial No.	Districts	SHEEPS				
		Up to one year	Over one year			Total sheep
			Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hyderabad City ..	224	690	632	1,322	1,546
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	98,087	22,344	243,920	266,264	359,351
3	Warangal ..	123,875	36,818	346,688	383,451	506,826
4	Karimnagar ..	291,491	40,996	441,806	482,802	773,798
5	Adilabad ..	32,456	8,656	100,284	108,940	141,405
6	Medak ..	114,489	28,958	276,747	300,705	415,194
7	Nizamabad ..	76,195	12,611	195,784	208,395	284,590
8	Baghat ..	21,279	3,722	49,054	52,776	74,055
9	Mahbubnagar ..	183,304	48,915	509,536	558,451	746,755
10	Nalgonda ..	439,030	48,812	577,190	626,002	1,065,032
11	Aurangabad ..	25,768	8,063	66,021	74,084	99,852
12	Bir ..	25,598	12,014	78,943	85,962	111,560
13	Nander ..	24,620	10,723	77,217	87,940	112,460
14	Parbhani ..	22,288	9,046	62,176	71,222	93,510
15	Gulbarga ..	91,394	61,943	259,711	321,654	413,543
16	Osmanabad ..	23,676	11,244	60,697	71,941	95,617
17	Raichur ..	174,754	45,981	246,931	292,862	467,616
18	Bidar ..	54,280	27,949	155,354	183,303	237,583
	Total 1849 F. ... (1940)	1,322,317	434,335	3,743,141	4,177,476	6,000,293
	1844 F. (1935) ..	..	..	..	..	5,936,400
	1839 F. (1930) ..	..	..	..	..	5,744,347

GOATS AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1349 F.).

GOATS					Total sheep & goats	Serial No.
Up to one Year	Over one year			Total goats		
	Male	Female	Total			
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3,525	1,269	5,612	6,881	10,406	11,962	1
50,877	17,834	121,124	138,958	189,835	548,686	2
70,952	31,888	181,226	213,114	284,066	790,892	3
48,832	12,789	108,456	121,195	70,027	843,820	4
35,501	18,402	99,946	118,348	148,949	290,254	5
39,612	11,835	92,146	103,981	148,593	558,787	6
21,571	5,216	46,905	52,121	78,692	858,282	7
12,371	3,434	27,168	30,602	42,973	117,028	8
98,916	32,433	226,463	258,896	357,812	1,104,567	9
99,573	81,341	217,790	249,131	348,704	1,413,766	10
78,196	29,235	146,699	175,934	254,130	853,932	11
66,240	33,191	136,729	169,920	235,160	346,720	12
34,424	17,935	89,652	107,587	142,011	254,471	13
33,574	19,460	85,832	105,292	143,866	237,376	14
84,515	58,948	229,854	288,802	378,317	786,865	15
48,241	22,672	79,251	101,923	150,164	245,781	16
56,947	35,373	236,434	271,812	328,759	796,375	17
39,817	28,612	106,293	134,905	174,722	412,305	18
928,184	406,322	2,237,580	2,644,402	3,572,586	9,572,779	
..	..	..	..	3,373,366	9,309,766	
..	..	..	..	3,054,675	8,799,022	

No. 28-D.—STATEMENT OF HORSES AND

Serial No.	Districts	HORSES AND PONIES					
		Horses over 3 years	Mares over 3 years	Young stock			
				Under one year			1 to
				Male	Female	Total	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad City	4,368	1,583	105	65	170	225
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	1,275	1,721	403	376	779	466
3	Warangal ..	785	869	190	184	374	229
4	Karimnagar ..	267	390	104	151	255	128
5	Adilabad ..	544	746	176	197	372	151
6	Medak ..	983	1,234	213	254	467	333
7	Nizamabad ..	36,363	449	80	88	168	151
8	Baghat ..	242	433	84	79	163	110
9	Mahbubnagar ..	2,595	3,136	685	706	1,391	665
10	Nalgonda ..	1,442	1,491	358	348	706	442
11	Aurangabad ..	7,041	7,581	1,076	1,157	2,233	1,306
12	Bir ..	4,886	6,470	1,066	1,248	2,314	1,140
13	Nander ..	2,083	3,175	436	509	945	653
14	Parbhani ..	3,728	5,389	667	857	1,524	970
15	Gulbarga ..	5,191	5,498	966	1,178	2,144	886
16	Osmanabad ..	3,883	4,187	1,438	668	2,106	948
17	Raichur ..	1,766	1,723	408	342	750	417
18	Bidar ..	3,763	4,740	884	934	1,818	1,191
	Total for 1349 F. (1940)	45,145	50,615	9,338	9,341	18,679	10,411
	1844 F. (1935) ..	68,914	70,102	..	..	17,682	..
	1889 F. (1930) ..	62,877	69,051	..	..	..	..

PONIES AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1849 F.).

HORSES AND PONIES								Serial No.
Young Stock		Young Stock			Total Horses and Ponies			
8 years		3 years and over						
Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
80	305	380	145	475	4,698	1,728	6,426	1
424	890	869	800	1,669	2,144	2,521	4,665	2
253	482	419	437	856	1,204	1,106	2,310	3
176	304	232	327	559	499	717	1,216	4
209	360	326	406	732	870	1,152	2,022	5
404	737	546	658	1,204	1,479	1,892	3,371	6
150	301	281	288	469	594	687	1,281	7
122	282	194	201	395	486	634	1,070	8
655	1,320	1,350	1,361	2,711	3,945	4,497	8,442	9
345	787	800	698	1,498	2,242	2,184	4,426	10
2,315	3,621	2,382	3,472	5,854	9,428	11,053	20,476	11
1,343	2,888	2,206	2,691	4,797	7,092	9,061	16,153	12
804	1,457	1,089	1,313	2,402	3,172	4,488	7,660	13
1,161	2,131	1,637	2,018	3,655	5,855	7,407	12,762	14
1,096	1,982	1,852	2,274	4,126	7,043	7,772	14,815	15
332	1,780	2,336	1,500	3,836	6,269	5,637	11,906	16
481	898	825	828	1,643	2,591	2,546	5,137	17
1,425	2,616	2,075	2,359	4,434	5,833	7,099	12,932	18
12,275	22,686	19,749	21,616	41,305	64,894	72,281	137,125	
..	13,629	..	..	31,311	..	..	170,327	
..	..	..	..	32,176	..	..	163,604	

**No. 28-E. STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS LIVESTOCK AS CENSUSED
IN 1940 (1849 F.).**

Srl. No.	Districts	Mules	DONKEYS			Camles	Pigs	Total Livestock
			Male	Female	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hyderabad .. City	519	327	229	556	23	124	46,317
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	37	1,735	2,548	4,333	1	8,204	1,023,671
3	Warangal ..	12	795	1,296	2,091	..	59,455	2,078,204
4	Karimnagar ..	..	447	1,042	1,489	..	20,267	2,020,497
5	Adilabad ..	..	946	612	1,558	2	7,266	1,075,200
6	Medak ..	..	1,776	1,934	3,710	3	13,105	1,164,375
7	Nizamabad ..	9	2,762	1,244	4,006	2	8,355	320,588
8	Baghat ..	1	243	628	871	11	1,372	201,750
9	Mahbubnagar	5	2,545	3,520	6,065	6	11,367	2,078,710
10	Nalgonda ..	17	774	1,526	2,300	..	27,815	2,609,916
11	Aurangabad ..	10	2,372	3,576	5,948	9	6,233	1,150,471
12	Bir ..	2	1,617	2,453	4,070	45	3,635	971,749
13	Nander ..	3	4,774	2,334	7,153	554	3,605	995,322
14	Parbhani ..	4	1,744	2,911	2,655	54	2,943	954,901
15	Gulbarga ..	69	4,615	4,721	9,336	120	9,643	1,763,457
16	Osmanabad ..	3	703	1,574	2,276	46	1,797	795,616
17	Raichur ..	5	2,212	3,606	5,818	6	6,997	1,454,126
18	Bidar ..	4	2,988	3,794	6,782	524	7,226	1,339,400
	Total 1849 F. (1940)	700	33,374	39,593	72,972	1,336	199,414	22,544,279
	1844 F. (1935)	1,593	..	..	88,833	1,459	..	13,008,232
	1839 F. (1930)	1,431	..	..	75,403	1,424	..	12,756,165

No.— 28-F. STATEMENT OF POULTRY AS

Sl. No.	Districts	P O U L T R Y			
		F O W L S			
		Hens	Cocks	Chickens	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hyderabad ..	41,566	12,036	27,228	80,830
2	City				
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	176,530	40,314	370,568	587,412
3	Warangal ..	487,786	115,832	1,015,844	1,619,462
4	Karimnagar ..	311,312	63,056	671,390	1,045,758
5	Adilabad ..	142,400	34,200	334,694	511,294
6	Medak ..	199,160	41,736	363,402	604,298
7	Nizamabad ..	183,586	32,228	277,714	443,528
8	Baghat ..	39,160	7,564	63,570	110,294
9	Mahbubnagar	318,608	80,858	763,560	1,163,026
10	Nalgonda ..	489,768	113,666	1,078,486	1,681,920
11	Aurangabad ..	88,982	25,582	103,462	213,026
12	Bir ..	68,664	27,470	87,552	178,686
13	Nander ..	43,062	18,776	91,896	153,784
14	Parbhani ..	51,130	23,112	70,076	144,318
15	Gulbarga ..	227,864	94,892	422,014	744,770
16	Osmanabad ..	78,754	31,600	98,988	204,342
17	Raichur ..	160,868	56,766	234,176	451,810
18	Bidar ..	99,968	55,728	180,564	336,260
	Total 1849F .	3,144,168	875,416	6,255,184	10,274,768
	(1940)				
	1844 F. (1935)	..	..	..	..
	1839 F. (1930)	..	..	..	..

CENSUSED IN 1940 (1849 F.)

P O U L T R Y					Sl. No.
D U C K S				Total Poultry	
Ducks (Female)	Drakes	Duckings	Total		
7	8	9	10	11	1
3,526	1,564	558	5,648	86,478	1
1,670	958	453	3,081	590,493	2
1,720	1,141	631	3,492	1,622,954	3
968	648	300	1,916	1,047,674	4
513	374	184	1,071	512,365	5
1,652	870	526	3,048	607,346	6
1,382	1,045	530	2,957	446,485	7
339	169	61	569	110,863	8
916	724	485	2,125	1,165,151	9
993	665	401	2,059	1,683,979	10
527	274	145	946	213,972	11
108	79	24	211	178,897	12
321	232	142	695	154,429	13
237	179	62	478	144,796	14
488	311	201	1,000	745,770	15
111	72	51	234	204,576	16
426	172	221	819	452,629	17
355	230	85	670	336,930	18
16,252	9,707	5,060	31,019	10,305,787	
..	
..	

No.—28-G. STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS

Srl. No.	Districts	PLOWHS		Carts
		Wooden	Iron	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hyderabad City ..	838	36	1,424
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	44,981	277	17,309
3	Warangal ..	158,190	209	45,868
4	Karimnagar ..	186,845	905	63,611
5	Adilabad ..	84,877	36	57,134
6	Medak ..	80,840	149	21,566
7	Nizamabad ..	74,238	446	35,453
8	Baghat ..	10,955	142	3,562
9	Mahbubnagar ..	122,206	142	38,810
10	Nalgonda ..	206,888	180	81,708
11	Aurangabad ..	20,458	21,359	43,760
12	Bir ..	1,138	12,921	22,047
13	Nander ..	67,802	6,565	30,912
14	Parbhani ..	38,438	7,387	41,071
15	Gulbarga ..	69,157	2,303	34,761
16	Osmanabad ..	2,047	8,112	19,012
17	Raichur ..	90,197	3,512	32,082
18	Bidar ..	51,808	2,443	21,327
	Total for 1849 F. (1940) ..	1,261,198	66,624	561,417
	Do 1844 F. (1935) ..	1,334,545	55,509	645,112
	Do 1839 F. (1930) ..	1,332,086		560,740

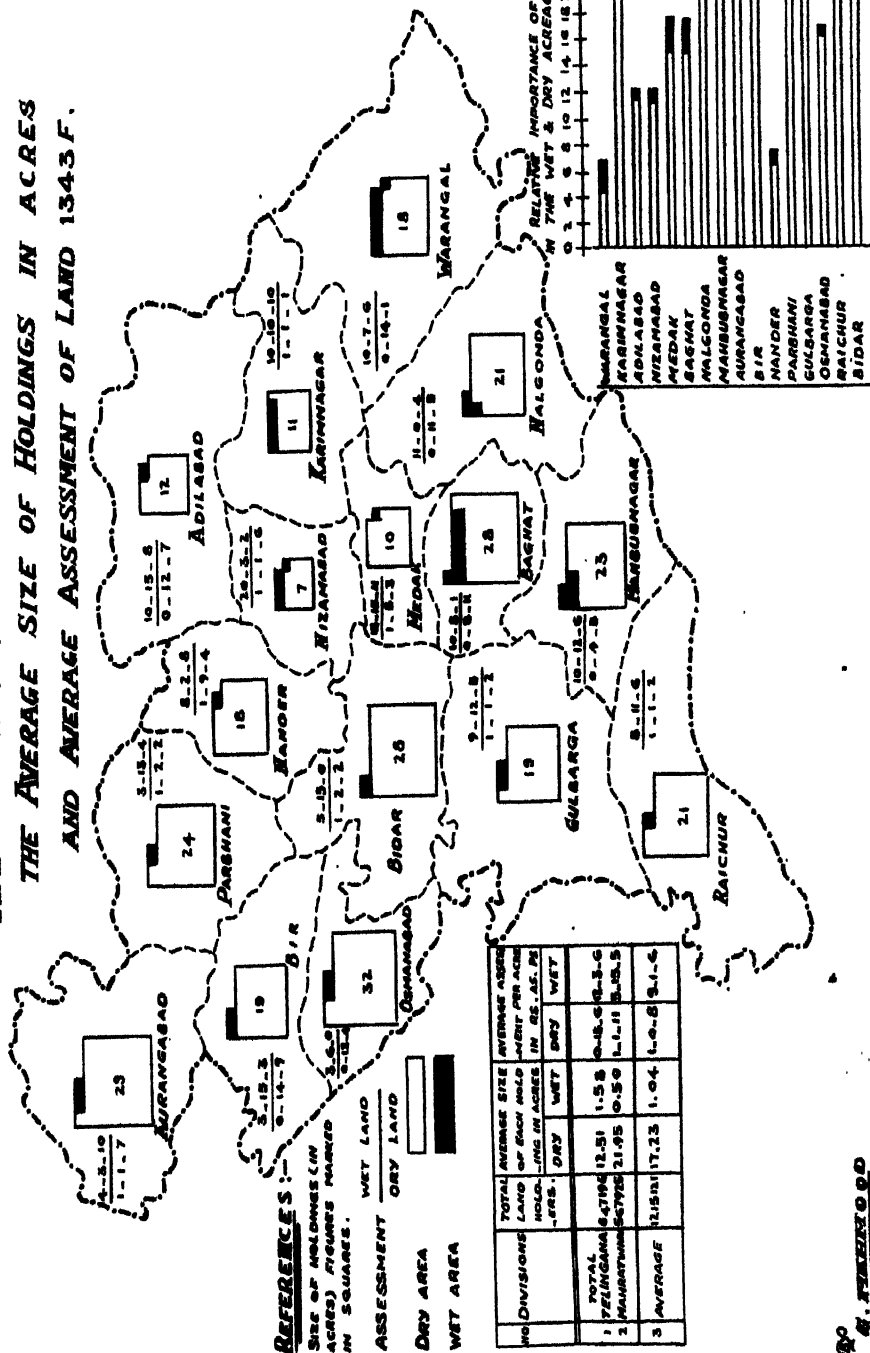
AND MACHINERY AS CENSUSED IN 1940 (1849 F.).

SUGARCANE CRUSHERS		Oil engines with pump for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors	Area in sq. miles	Srl. No.
Worked by power	Worked by Bullocks					
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
5	..	39	46	7	58	1
56	275	65	36	..	2,651	2
10	52	28	..	..	7,944	3
1	68	10	..	..	5,722	4
..	117	59	2	..	7,294	5
37	995	24	1	..	2,783	6
79	2,081	16	6	..	2,365	7
7	19	34	6	..	415	8
19	64	27	6	..	5,826	9
13	18	30	1	..	6,049	10
40	508	81	2	..	6,212	11
10	145	18	1	..	4,182	12
13	186	20	27	..	3,771	13
..	307	26	..	9	5,125	14
7	184	38	5	..	6,975	15
90	528	35	4	2	3,526	16
12	233	45	35	..	6,630	17
9	1,034	9	1	6	4,325	18
408	6,759	604	179	24	82,698	
108	8,065	416	76	286	82,698	
..	

No. 29.—INCIDENCE OF THE LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT ON THE DOMINIONS FOR THE YEAR

Serial No.	Districts	Total area in acres less Inam villages	DEDUCTIONS		BALANCE FULLY ASSESSED FOR WHICH RETURNS ARE AVAILABLE		Total revenue from land excluding cess of districts Col. 3
			Area not fully assessed	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available	Total	Cultivated	
1	2	3	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5
1	Warangal ..	3,002,854	48,471	1,108,027	1,894,827	1,751,012	38,47,074
2	Karimnagar ..	2,715,681	40,980	1,180,317	1,535,364	1,461,110	38,46,861
3	Adilabad ..	3,752,881	71,723	2,183,138	1,569,743	1,413,616	14,93,878
4	Nizamabad ..	1,064,176	19,533	413,653	650,523	490,819	27,36,410
5	Medak ..	1,149,300	50,297	407,410	741,890	595,078	24,83,338
6	Baghat ..	133,856	7,580	24,748	109,108	91,208	2,17,895
7	Mahbubnagar ..	1,796,968	78,924	298,629	1,508,339	1,198,452	18,42,489
8	Nalgonda ..	3,074,268	105,257	548,602	2,525,666	2,106,167	35,37,232
9	Aurangabad ..	2,768,486	67,478	426,673	2,342,813	2,339,824	28,41,311
10	Bir ..	1,984,480	66,894	191,300	1,743,180	1,743,106	17,66,115
11	Nander ..	1,805,580	43,265	294,793	1,510,787	1,498,794	25,14,349
12	Parbhani ..	2,316,077	23,891	203,379	2,112,698	2,070,989	24,47,075
13	Gulbarga ..	1,508,808	106,062	333,698	1,175,115	1,164,918	16,30,378
14	Osmanabad ..	700,028	17,965	33,488	666,540	666,081	5,98,606
15	Raichur ..	2,523,726	175,408	833,197	2,190,529	2,151,728	25,36,817
16	Bidar ..	1,093,724	38,923	88,120	1,005,604	987,346	11,96,900
	Total ..	31,840,888	957,121	8,058,162	23,282,726	21,730,798	3,55,44,328

**MAP OF H.E.H. THE NITAM'S DOMINIONS SHOWING
THE AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS IN ACRES
AND AVERAGE ASSESSMENT OF LAND 1343 F.**



No.	DIVISIONS	TOTAL LAND HOLD- -ERS.	AVERAGE SIZE OF EACH HOLD- -ING IN ACRES		AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES PER -FAM. IN 1955	
			DRY	WET	DRY	WET
	TOTAL	8,196	12.51	1.58	0.8-0.9	1-1.6
1	TELENGANA	5,175	21.95	0.50	1-1.11	0.5-0.5
2	MAHARASHTRA	2,151	17.23	1.04	1.0-0.8	0.1-0.6
3	AVERAGE					

AREA AND POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S
1849 FASLI (1934-40)

Popula- tion of districts	Total revenue from assessed land per head of popula- tion cols 5 and 6	Land revenue on fully assessed area	INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE COL. 8 FULLY ASSESSED COL. 4		Popula- tion of fully assessed area	Land revenue assess- ment per head of popula- tion of fully assessed area	TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS		Seri- al No.
			For total area	For cul- tivated area			No. of to wns	Aggre- gate popula- tion	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
1,117,698	3 7 0	22,31,827	1 2 10	1 4 9	875,911	2 8 10	3	94,995	1
1,241,405	3 1 6	20,27,570	1 5 1	1 6 2	997,844	2 9 9	2	24,785	2
762,080	1 15 4	12,83,289	0 18 0	0 14 6	651,519	1 15 6	1	12,585	3
528,597	5 2 9	15,71,714	2 6 7	3 3 2	425,041	3 11 1	1	18,809	4
752,225	3 4 9	12,15,267	1 10 2	2 0 7	395,635	3 1 1	2	22,416	5
81,068	2 11 0	1,02,658	0 15 0	1 2 0	81,068	1 4 3	..	..	6
971,616	1 14 5	9,80,522	0 10 4	0 13 1	557,622	1 12 1	2	27,325	7
1,133,406	3 1 5	25,04,254	0 15 10	1 3 0	915,979	3 11 8	1	10,859	8
944,793	3 3 1	26,48,666	1 2 1	1 2 1	732,649	3 9 10	2	59,278	9
633,690	2 12 7	16,85,799	0 15 5	0 15 6	5,25,540	3 3 3	2	25,814	10
756,307	3 5 2	24,35,389	1 9 9	1 9 11	550,642	4 6 9	1	26,992	11
853,760	2 18 10	23,83,866	1 2 0	1 2 5	723,865	3 4 8	4	51,359	12
1,225,008	1 5 3	13,60,469	1 2 6	1 2 8	7,41,693	1 13 4	6	106,895	13
691,068	0 13 10	5,98,006	0 14 4	0 14 4	495,008	1 3 3	2	42,026	14
987,535	2 11 0	23,24,024	1 0 11	1 1 13	501,330	4 10 2	2	40,892	15
899,527	1 5 3	11,56,278	1 2 4	1 2 9	397,611	2 14 6	2	26,156	16
13,529,836	2 10 0	2,65,09,593	1 2 2	1 3 6	9,567,007	2 12 4	33	591,184	

NO. 30. A—REPORT ON THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS.

(Cotton and Jawar in Hyderabad State).

(PUBLICATION OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH(I.C.A.R.) 1939 VOL IX. IN RESPECT OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE AND BARODA STATES).

Introductory.

This report is the result of an enquiry jointly financed by the I.C.A.R. and Indian Central Cotton Committee (I.C.C.C.) covering $3\frac{1}{2}$ calendar years (or three crop years, 1933-34 to 1935-36).

Both these Committees felt the desirability of having definite knowledge about the cost of production of such commercial crops as cotton and sugar-cane.

The query extended over 8 provinces and 3 States (Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda) in India and the various crops studied were sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, rice, jawar and bajra. The number of agricultural holdings was 1,000 spread over about 121 villages throughout India.

Limitations of the query.

General survey of the economic position of the cultivator did not fall within the Scope of the query but figures for cost of production per acre and cost per maund in respect of the various crops mentioned above have been found out.

Aim.

Aim of the investigation was two fold :

- (1) to make the actual data available to all students of agricultural economics in India and
- (2) to show the cost of production per acre of certain crops and per maund on the actual yield of the holding.

Cost.

The total cost of the enquiry was nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs rupees.

Hyderabad-Deccan.

I. PRELIMINARY NOTES.

(a) *Areas selected.*—The following villages were selected for enquiry in the Nander district :—

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Limbgaon | 4. Mudkhed |
| 2. Ardhapur | 5. Sonkhed |
| 3. Naigaon | 6. Loha. |

(b) *Seasons and Rainfall.*—The first year (1933-34) of the enquiry was marked by heavy rainfall and high flood. August and September were months of continued rainfall and in consequence, kharif crops suffered heavy damage. In 1934-35, the rainfall though not so favourable to cotton, produced ideal conditions for rabi crop, except for local hailstorms at the end of January 1935. In the final year 1935-36 late rains in October caused considerable damage to cotton and kharif jawar. In short, seasonal conditions during the three years under enquiry were not satisfactory. At Mudkhed some of the holdings along the river suffered damage owing to floods in the first and last years of the enquiry.

According to figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Hyderabad, the rainfall in Nander district, in which the six villages selected for the enquiry are situated, was as follows :—

Years			Rainfall
1933	..	..	56.28"
1934	..	..	33.01"
1935	..	..	45.31"

(c) *Other factors affecting costs :—*

Labour facilities and wages.—There was no difficulty with regard to the availability of labour which was cheap and easy to obtain throughout the period of the enquiry.

*Soil and irrigation :—*The soil of the villages selected is typical black cotton soil, heavy, deep and retentive except at Limbgaon and Sonkhed where it is comparatively light.

Well.—Irrigation by ' mote ' is the only type of irrigation that exists there. Out of the 48 holdings under investigations, only 4 grew some irrigated crops.

Rotation of crops.—The common rotation practised in the State is cotton followed by jawar.

II. BULLOCK LABOUR.

During the period of enquiry, the area commanded by a pair of bullocks varied from 22.67 acres in 1934-35 to 24.22 acres in 1933-34; the average for the three years was 23.15 acres per pair per year. The number of working days per animal on the average of 3 years was 126 per year.

Taking the averages for the three years it is found that cultivators spend only about Rs. 60 per pair per year or Re. 0-2-7 per calendar day on the maintenance of their bullocks. Owing to this low cost of maintenance the cost per working day was correspondingly low and varied from Re. 0-6-11 in 1933-34 to Re. 0-7-8 in 1934-35 and Re. 0-8-3 in 1935-36 (see Tables I and II).

TABLE No. 1.
COST OF KEEPING FARM BULLOCKS.

Srl. No.	Particulars	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
1	Total cropped area (in acres) ..	1,380.70	1,280.70	1,208.22
2	Total No. of animals (in pairs) ..	57.00	56.50	57.00
3	Number of acres per pair of animals ..	24.22	22.67	22.77
4	* Total number of working days ..	7,504.50	7,079.50	6,861.25
5	No. of working days per animal ..	132	125	120
	<i>Total cost per year.</i>	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
6	Feeds	1,936 15 6	1,984 0 3	2,082 9 2
7	† Depreciation	563 2 10	478 6 11	412 12 6
8	‡ Interest	580 5 0	457 4 11	413 0 7
9	Housing .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10	¶ Upkeep (Human and bullock labour) ..	608 9 7	901 0 2	904 1 6
11	Loss due to death (if any) ..	.. ..	35 0 0	60 0 0
12	Miscellaneous	34 4 3	17 4 3	21 13 1
	Grand Total ..	3,723 5 2	3,868 0 6	3,894 4 10
	<i>Receipts.</i>			
13	Manure	388 0 0	335 10 8	322 5 4
14	Hire Receipts	74 4 9	131 8 2	51 6 0
	Net cost	3,261 0 5	3,400 13 8	3,520 9 6
15	Cost of maintenance per pair of bullocks per year ..	57 3 4	6 3 1	61 12 3
16	Cost per working day per pair ..	0 6 11	0 7 8	0 8 3

*The length of the working day is approximately 8 hours.

†Depreciation is charged at 10 per cent.

‡Interest is charged at 10 per cent.

¶Human and bullock labour used for the maintenance of working bullocks, e.g., cleaning sheds, bringing feed from the fields and preparing it, are entered under this head.

TABLE II.

**BULLOCK ACCOUNT WORK DONE AND COST OF MAINTENANCE
(AVERAGE OF 3 YEARS).**

Srl. No.	Particulars	Averages
1.	Total cropped area (in acres) ..	1,319.87
2.	Total No. of animals (in pairs) ..	57
3.	Number of acres of cropped area per pair of animals ..	23.15
4.	Total No. of working days ..	7,148.42
5.	Number of working days per animal ..	126
<i>Costs per year.</i>		
		Rs. as. ps.
6.	Feeds	2,001 3 0
7.	Depreciation	483 2 1
8.	Interest	483 8 10
9.	Housing .. ..	..
10.	Upkeep (Human and bullock labour)	804 9 1
11.	Loss due to death (if any) ..	31 10 8
12.	Miscellaneous	24 7 2
	Grand Total ..	3,828 8 10
<i>Receipts.</i>		
	Manure	348 10 8
	Hire receipts	85 11 8
	Net cost	3,894 2 6
	Cost of maintenance per pair of bullocks per year	59 11 7
	Cost per working day per pair ..	0 7 7
	Number of bullock working days per acre	5.42

TABLE III.

BULLOCK ACCOUNT-PERCENTAGES OF VARIOUS ITEMS OF COSTS TO THE TOTAL.

Srl. No.	Particulars	Percentages
1.	Feeds	52.2
2.	Depreciation	12.6
3.	Interest	12.6
4.	Housing .. .. .	..
5.	Upkeep (human and bullock labour) ..	21.0
6.	Loss due to death (if any)..	1.0
7.	Miscellaneous	0.6
	Total	100.0

As was found in the case of enquiries elsewhere food constitutes the largest single item in the cost of keeping bullocks. In this case it covers about 52.2 per cent. of the total. Upkeep (preparation of food, care, etc.) comes next and represents about 21 per cent. of the remaining items, interest and depreciation each are responsible for 12.6 per cent. Others costs are negligible. It is interesting to note that housing does not cost anything in this locality and the cattle are kept outside for practically the whole year.

III. HUMAN LABOUR

The total amount of human labour devoted annually to cultivation was about 10 man-days, 7 woman-days and about 0.44 child-days per acre. Of these totals, family labour was responsible for 6 man-days, 1.5 woman-days and 0.25 child-days. In other words, about 60 per cent. of the total adult male labour and 21 per cent. of the female labour was supplied by the family. Child labour was negligible. Each adult male member of the family spent on the average of 3 years about 97 days in the year on crop production (Table IV.) Family earnings per acre varied from Rs. 1-9-2 in 1935-36 to Rs. 1-12-10 in 1934-35, the average earnings for the family being Rs. 1-11-6.

TABLE IV.

FAMILY WORKING DAYS AND EARNINGS*

Year	Total cropped area	FAMILY LABOUR DAYS			No OF FAMI- LY WORKERS			No OF WORK- ING PERSONS			Family earn- ings per year	Family earning per acre
		Men	Wo- men	Child	Men	Wo- men	Child	Per men	Per wo- men	Per child		
1933-34..	1380.70	8,488	2,373	425	87	†	†	98	†	†	2,444 0 0	1 12 5
1934-35..	1280.70	8,517	1,891	280	81	†	†	105	†	†	2,303 1 9	1 12 10
1935-36..	1298.22	7,154	1,884	297	80	†	†	89	†	†	2,042 8 3	1 9 2
Average per year	1319.87	8,052	2,049	334	83	†	†	97	†	†	2,263 3 4	1 11 6

*The term earnings does not mean that the workers received cash. It is an estimate of what they would have received if they had been paid at the current rate for hired labour. Actually ofcourse, they give this labour without cash remuneration.

†In the original village records the number of family workers (women and children was not recorded and hence the figures could not be compiled.

IV. INCIDENCE OF THE COST OF VARIOUS ITEMS TO THE TOTAL COST OF CULTIVATION.

Of the various items which make up the cost of production of all the crops grown on the holdings, human and bullock labour are responsible for a little more than half the total. The former represents 29.7 per cent. and the latter 22.1 per cent. of the whole. Land charges, which include rent, rental value and land revenue account for one-third of the total cost.

TABLE V. (A) AND (B).

PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS ITEMS OF THE TOTAL COST OF CULTIVATION OF JAWAR AND COTTON IN 1934-35.

Particulars	TABLE V. (a)			TABLE V. (b)		
	JAWAR			COTTON		
	Owned holdings	Rented holdings	Mixed holdings	Owned holdings	Rented holdings	Mixed holdings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of holdings	28	13	5	28	13	6
Marketing ..	0.14	..	..	0.69	0.46	0.93
Seed ..	3.08	2.12	3.91	5.31	2.89	4.09
Manures ..	3.04	0.14	0.85	6.16	2.40	8.40
Irrigation rates.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cost of lifting.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent ..	..	44.97	22.23	..	53.29	11.08
Rental value	15.66	..	7.73	15.06	..	9.64
Land revenue	13.42	3.26	7.41	14.71	2.70	9.55
Implements charges.	4.00	3.66	4.23	3.98	2.66	4.95
Human labour. ..	31.46	26.43	30.03	29.60	21.25	27.88
Bullock labour. ..	25.65	17.89	20.99	21.06	13.03	20.49
Miscellaneous charges.	3.55	1.53	2.62	3.48	1.32	2.95

TABLE VI.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF COST OF VARIOUS ITEMS TO THE TOTAL COST OF PRODUCTION OF ALL CROPS OF ALL HOLDINGS FOR THREE YEARS.

Items	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Average
Marketing	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8
Seed	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.1
Manure irrigation	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.8
Cost of lifting water	0.8	..	0.1	0.1
Rent	9.9	18.6	11.8	18.4
Rental value	6.3	8.9	9.3	8.2
Land revenue	13.8	9.4	12.4	11.9
Implements	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.6
Human labour	30.8	29.4	32.9	29.7
Bullock labour	23.1	19.6	23.5	22.1
Miscellaneous (cases general charges and interest) ..	4.4	3.2	3.9	3.8

V. FLUCTUATION OF PRICES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

The following two statements give the average prices for cotton and jawar at the Nander Market.

Month	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
1st week of December ..	105 8 0	174 12 0	174 10 0
2nd do	114 11 0	180 0 0	174 9 0
3rd do	118 7 0	196 8 0	175 11 0
4th do	119 0 0	204 11 0	168 3 0
1st week of January ..	125 0 0	204 14 0	164 5 0
2nd do	133 6 0	215 8 0	162 12 0
3rd do	129 10 0	222 12 0	158 8 0
4th do	120 10 0	215 12 0	141 12 0

Average prices for Jawar per maund* of 64 seers for 2 months (February and March), during each year of the enquiry.

Month		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
1st week of February	..	5 10 0	6 0 0	4 13 0
2nd do	..	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 14 0
3rd do	..	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 0 0
4th do	..	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 2 0
1st week of March	..	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 3 0
2nd do	..	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 1 0
3rd do	..	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
4th do	..	5 8 0	5 5 0	5 7 0

*64 seers by volume are approximately equal to two maunds by weight

VI. COST OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS PER ACRE AND PER MAUND. SUMMARY OF RESULTS OBTAINED.

The figures now given are for cotton and jawar. For each of these crops a figure is given for cost per acre and a figure for cost per maund. This single figure is the simple average for all the three years and for all holdings. Figures for these two costs have been worked out separately by a different method by Professor Mahalanobis. They do not differ widely from the figures calculated by the first method. In both cases land charges are included.

The following are the average costs according to the two methods :—

Cotton.

		Rs.	as.	ps.
*A	11	5 9
†B	12	0 5

Cost per maund.

			Rs. as. ps.		
A	..	..	9	2	7
B	..	..	9	11	8

JAWAR.*Cost per acre.*

A Jawar (Rabi)	..	12	9	9
Do (Kharif)	..	10	14	4
B Jawar (Rabi)	..	13	6	5
Do (Kharif)	..	11	3	4

Cost per maund.

A Jawar (Rabi)	..	3	0	7
Do (Kharif)	..	3	9	0
B Jawar (Rabi)	..	2	1	7
Do (Kharif)	..	3	13	7

The fluctuations in any particular year as regards cost per acre, cost per maund and 50 per cent. range can be seen on pages 84 and 85.

*A simple average

†B mean as calculated by Professor Mahalanobis.

‡The difference between 'A' and 'B' figures is due to the fact that Prof. Mahalanobis included only those holdings in his average which grew jawar in each of the three years. Such holdings numbered only 6 out of 15 holdings growing jawar in 1933-34, 13 in 1934-35 and 15 in 1935-36 under enquiry.

**No. 30-B.—THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN HYDERABAD
STATE (1933-34)**

*(From the report of the cost of production of crops in the principal tracts in India
Vol. IX. Imperial Council of Agriculture Research.)*

Serial No.	Heads	Cotton Kharif	Jawar Rabi.	Jawar Kharif
	Output per acre			
	(a) Quantity	Mds. 1.29	Mds. 2.26	Mds. 2.82
	(b) Value (including bye-products) ..	12 5 2	11 13 6	16 4 2
		Kapas	Grains	Grains
	(c) Price per maund. ..	7 10 10	2 7 2	2 1 10
	Family labour wage per day			
	(a) Men	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	(b) Women	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
	(c) Children	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
	Cost per bullock day	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
	Family labour supply.			
	(a) Men	Ans. 1.8	Ans. 1.8	Ans. 1.8
	(b) Women	1.7	1.5	1.7
	(c) Children	1.5	1.5	1.4
	Expenditure per acre			
1	Cost of Human labour			
	Family	1 14 10	2 13 8	1 14 9
	Hired	1 15 6	1 9 1	1 7 11
2	Cost of Bullock labour	2 11 11	3 2 11	2 11 1
3	Cost of marketing	0 2 9	..	0 7 9
4	Cost of seed	0 10 10	1 2 0	0 5 7
5	Cost of fertilizers	0 14 11	0 9 11	0 6 10

No. 80-B.—THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN HYDERABAD
STATE (1933-34) (concl'd).

(From the report of the cost of production of crops in the principal tracts in India
Vol. IX Imperial Council of Agriculture Research.)

Serial No.	Heads	Cotton Kharif	Jawar Rabi	Jawar Kharif
6	Implement	0 6 4	0 4 5	0 6 10
7	(a) Irrigation rates .. ..	..	..	..
	(b) Cost of lifting waters ..	0 9 6	..	..
	Total 1-7 ..	..	9 10 0	7 12 9
8	General charges	0 3 3	0 6 2	0 3 4
9	Interest on working capital ..	0 2 10	0 15 5	0 2 8
10	Cost of cultivation excluding charges for land (1-9).	9 12 2	10 15 7	8 2 9
11	Rent	4 0 9	4 3 6	3 4 11
12	Land revenue	1 11 3	1 12 11	1 10 5
13	Rental value	1 7 10	1 2 1	1 5 5
14	Cesses	0 1 11	0 2 2	0 1 10
	Total cost per acre including charges for land (1-13)	17 1 11	18 4 3	14 9 4
	Cost per Md. (excluding land charges).			
	(i) On actual yield of holding ..	5 7 2	1 11 10	1 13 7
	(ii) On average yield of village ..	5 9 3	1 12 4	1 6 5
	(iii) On average yield of district	5 6 7	1 13 9	1 3 1
	Cost per Md. (including land charges).			
	(i) On actual yield of holding ..	9 1 6	2 6 7	3 14 7
	(ii) On average yield of village ..	9 6 8	3 4 1	3 3 4
	(iii) On average yield of district ..	8 13 2	3 6 4	2 14 9

No. 30-C.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS ON ALL HOLDINGS FOR THREE YEARS (1933-34 to 1935-36) FOR SIX SELECTED LOCALITIES.

Srl. No.	Items	COST PER ACRE					
		LOCALITIES					
		Nander	Berar plains	East Khandesh	Surat	Dharwar	Bellary
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Marketing ..	0 0 7	0 1 1	0 5 5	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 1 4
2	Seed ..	0 9 7	0 10 4	1 1 1	0 8 5	0 11 0	4 0 1
3	Manure ..	0 3 5	0 9 3	1 13 7	1 14 6	0 6 8	5 8 9
4	Irrigation rates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cost of lifting water ..	0 0 2	0 0 1	..	..	..	2 2 2
6	Land rent ..	1 9 3	1 1 1	1 6 11	2 7 0	0 9 2	13 11 5
7	Land revenue ..	1 6 5	1 11 6	1 15 6	3 14 2	1 7 10	1 0 5
8	Rental value ..	0 15 5	3 12 1	4 13 5	6 14 8	3 1 10	13 11 3
9	Implement ..	0 6 9	0 7 7	0 13 8	1 0 4	0 12 0	1 15 3
10	Miscellaneous ..	0 7 2	1 11 1	0 10 6	0 10 1	0 8 10	4 2 10
11	Bullock labour ..	2 9 8	4 13 1	5 5 2	7 7 1	4 0 6	18 14 11
12	Human labour ..	3 8 0	5 7 8	5 15 10	8 1 8	4 0 6	19 12 7
	Total cost of production ..	11 12 0	20 4 10	24 5 1	32 5 1	16 11 8	85 4 8

**No. 30-D.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF THE AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCTION
PER ACRE OF IMP. CROPS.**

Srl. No.	Items	Kharif Cotton Nander	Rabi Cotton Raichur	Rabi Jawar Raichur	Paddy Abi Raichur	Paddy Abi Khammam	Baghat Raichur
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Marketing ..	0 1 3	..	..	..	..	..
2	Seed ..	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..
3	Manure ..	0 10 3	..	..	..	..	..
4	Land rent ..	2 7 0	..	..	..	..	..
5	Land revenue ..	1 0 5	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rental value ..	0 14 11	..	..	..	..	..
7	Implementants ..	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..
8	Miscellaneous ..	0 4 8	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bullock labour ..	2 2 1	..	..	..	..	..
10	Humam labour ..	2 15 8	..	..	..	..	..
	Total cost of production ..	11 5 9	10 10 0	8 12 0	16 12 0	19 0 0	37 0 0

**31.—HARVEST PRICES IN THE NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES OF CERT
PRINCIPAL CROPS 1939-1940**
(TAKEN FROM INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 26TH 1940.)

Srl. No.	Commo- di ty	Provinces & Centre	Harvesting period	Grade & quality	Rate per	Average w. kly prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice un- husked.	Central Pro- vinces and Berar Gondia. Madras Calicut. Cocanada Cuddalore Kumba- Konam	15th Dec. to end of Febru- ary. Feb.-March May-June do Feb.-March	.. .. Garudan Samba Samba .. White serumani Red serumani Nellore samba Arai samba Molokolukulu No. 24. .. Cocanda No. 1. .. Garudan Samba Samba .. White serumani Red serumani Nellore samba Arai samba Malakolukulu	Khandi of 5½ Maunds. Bag of 162 lbs. " 170 " 125 " 180 G. B. Bag 166 Bag .. Khandi of 5½ Maunds. Bag of 166 lbs. 170 .. 190 .. " .. " .. " .. " .. 164 .. 264 .. Mani of 11 Mds.	13 12 0 4 12 7 6 6 3 4 3 0 3 3 4 3 7 9 3 5 4 3 3 4 4 5 8 6 2 0 6 10 10 22 8 0 8 5 1 9 6 4 9 3 0 8 1 0 8 10 8 8 7 4 8 1 0 8 8 2 18 1 0 35 0 0 4 14 0
2	Rice husked.	C.P. & Berar Gondia. Madras : Calicut Cocanada Cuddalore Kumba- konam.	15th Dec. to end of Feb. Feb.-March May-June do Feb.-March	.. Cocanda No. 1. .. Garudan Samba Samba .. White serumani Red serumani Nellore samba Arai samba Malakolukulu	Khandi of 5½ Maunds. Bag of 166 lbs. 170 .. 190 .. " .. " .. " .. " .. 164 .. 264 .. Mani of 11 Mds.	8 5 1 9 6 4 9 3 0 8 1 0 8 10 8 8 7 4 8 1 0 8 8 2 18 1 0 35 0 0 4 14 0
3	Wheat	C.P. & Berar Harda. Jubbulpore	17th April to 15th May. do	.. .. ..	Cwt. Bag of 228 lbs. " 98 Srs. " 100 lbs.	4 14 0
4	Jawar	Madras Guntur Nellore Pollachi	7th April to 15th May Nov.-Dec.	.. .. ..	Bag of 228 lbs. " 98 Srs. " 100 lbs.	7 14 5 7 8 3 6 0 3
5	Bajra	Madras Pollachi	Nov.-Dec.	.. ..	" 140 lbs.	5 1 4
6	Gram	C.P. & Berar Harda. Jubbulpore	7th April to 15th May. do	.. .. ..	Mani of 11 Mds. Cwt.	39 8 0 4 13 2
7	Linseed	C.P. & Berar Gondia. Jubbulpore Nagpure Raipure	15th April to 15th May. do do do	.. .. .. .. ..	Khandi of 5½ Mds. Cwt. Cwt. " .. " ..	25 4 0 9 13 2 8 11 5 8 6 0 54 8 0
8	Sesamum	C.P. & Berar Harda. Madras Cocanada Kumba- konam. Vizagapatam	20th Dec. to end of Feb. June do do	.. .. Pyra gingelly ..	Mani of 8½ lbs. Nag of 164 lbs. " 138 .. " 164 ..	54 8 0 18 12 10 14 10 6 12 11 6

**NO. 31.—HARVEST PRICES IN THE NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES OF CERTAIN
PRINCIPAL CROPS 1939-1940**
(TAKEN FROM INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL 26TH. SEPT. (1940)—(concl'd.)

Srl. No.	Commo- dity	Provinces & Centre	Harvesting period	Grade & quality	Rate per	Average of weekly prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Raw Sugar or Gur.	Madras Cocanada Cuddalore Hospet	March-May do do	.. .. Superior Distillery.	Khandi of 500lbs. do do do	84 18 9 38 8 0 28 5 2 18 4 7
		Pollachi Salem Vixaga- patam	do do do	.. .. ..	Pathi of 240 lbs. do 10 " Mo. of 22½lbs	14 14 10 18 14 0 1 3 5
10	Cotton ..	Madras Adoni Bellary	do April-May do	Mungari Juwari Farm Mungari Hungari Mungari M.F.	Khandi of 250lbs do do do do do do	120 0 0 152 6 5 159 0 0 128 12 0 150 4 5 144 8 0 159 9 9
		Guntur	do	Kapas and unginned cotton. Lint	do 500 lbs. do	40 0 0 130 0 0
		Madura	do	Cambodia Tinnevelly White northern	11 of 332 lbs. do Khandi of 520lbs.	40 8 0 35 0 11 115 0 0
		Nandyal	do	Red Cambodia Mungari Farm	do do do do	121 6 10 111 6 10 104 4 7 114 4 7
		Salem Tirupur	May -June	Ginned Cambodia Karunganni Nandan	do do 784 lbs. do do	165 8 11 804 7 1 281 1 9 254 7 1
11	Tobacco	Madras Guntur Tirupur Vizaga- patam.	April do do	Virginia Local Air cured Pit cured ..	do 500lbs do do 520 lbs. Bundle of 78 lbs. do 500 lbs.	192 8 42 8 0 92 8 0 8 8 0 137 8 0

No. 32. FIXED DATES OF

Serial No.	Name of Crop		Fores cast number	DATE OF ISSUE	
				Patwari	Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Cotton.. ..	First	1st. Shahrawar.	15 th Shahrawar	
	Do	Second	1st. Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
	Do	Third	1st. Dai ..	15th. Dai ..	
	Do	Fourth	1st. Isfandar ..	15th Isfandar ..	
	Do	Fifth	1st Ardibehist ..	15th Ardibehist ..	
2	Wheat.. ..	First	1st Bahman ..	15th Bahman ..	
	Do	Second	1st. Farwardi ..	15th Farwardi ..	
	Do	Third	1st. Ardibahist ..	15th Ardibehist ..	
	Do	Fourth	1st. Khurdad ..	15th Khurdad ..	
	Do	Fifth	1st. Shahrawar ..	15th Shaharawar.	
3	Rice	First	1st. Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
	Do	Second	1st. Dai ..	15th Dai ..	
	Do	Third	1st Isfandar ..	15th Isfandar ..	
	Do	Fourth	1st Thir ..	15th Thir ..	
4	Jawar	First	1st Shahrawar ..	15th Shahrawar ..	
	Do	Second	1st Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
	Do	Third	1st Bahman ..	15th Bahman ..	
	Do	Fourth	1st Ardibah'st ..	15th Ardibahist ..	
5	Sugarcane ..	First	1st Shahrawar ..	15th Shahrawar ..	
	Do	Second	1st Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
	Do	Third	1st Isfandar ..	15th Isfandar ..	
6	Lisneed, rape and mustard ..	First	1st Dai ..	15th Dai ..	
	Do	Second	1st Isfandar ..	15th Isfandar ..	
	Do	Third	1st Ardibahist ..	15th Ardibehist ..	
7	Sesamum ..	First	1st Amardad ..	15th Amardad ..	
	Do	Second	1st Mehri ..	15th Mehri ..	
	Do	Third	1st Dai ..	15th Dai ..	
8	Groundnut ..	First	1st Amardad ..	15th Amardad ..	
	Do	Second	1st Mehri ..	15th Mehri ..	
	Do	Third	1st Bahman ..	15th Bahman ..	
9	Castor, safflower, niger & Ambada ..	First	1st Mehri ..	15th Mehri ..	
	Do	Second	1st Bahman ..	15th Bahman ..	
10	Tobacco ..	Final	1st Shahrawar ..	15th Shahrwar ..	
11	Bajra ..	do	1st Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
12	Maize ..	do	1st Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
13	Gram ..	do	1st Aban ..	15th Aban ..	
14	Barley.. ..	do	1st Ardibahist ..	15th Ardibehist ..	

ECAST.

Date of issue from Office of Director of Statistics	Date of receipt in the Office of Director- General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta	Date of publication by the Government of India	Serial No.
7	8	9	
27th Shah. (3rd Aug.)	10th Aug.	9th Meher (15th Aug.)	1
27th Aban (3rd Oct.)	10th Oct.	9th Azur (15th Oct.)	
29th Dai (3rd Dec.) ..	10th Dec.	11th Bah. (15th Dec.)	
1st Far. (3rd Feb.) ..	10th Feb.	13th Far. (15th Feb.)	2
6th Khur (10th Apr.) ..	15th April	11th Khur. (15th April)	
13th Isf. (10th Jan.)	20th Jan.	28th Isf. (31st Jan.)	
27th Far. (1st March)	1st March	11th Ard. (15th Mar.)	3
26th Ard. (31st Mar.)	10th April	16th Khur. (20th April)	
6th Thir (12th May) ..	15th May	25th Khur. (30th May)	
25th Amer. (1st July) ..	1st July	4th Mehir (10th Aug.)	4
1st Azur (8th Oct.) ..	15th Oct.	14th Azur (20th Oct.)	
2nd Bah. (8th Dec.) ..	15th Dec.	16th Bah. (20th Dec.)	
4th Far. (8th Feb.) ..	15th Feb.	18th Far. (20th Feb.)	5
1st Thir (8th June) ..	10th May	20th Amd. (not issued)	
13th Meh. (20th Aug.)	..	..
15th Azur (20th Oct.)	6
26th Bah. (30th Dec.)	..	..
26th Ard. (31st March)	..	..
7th Mehir (14th Aug.)	15th Aug.	14th Mehir (20th Aug.)	7
9th Azur (14th Oct.) ..	15th Oct.	14th Azur (20th Oct.)	
27th Isf. (30th Jan.)	31st Jan.	5th Feb.	
8th Bah. (12th Dec.)	20th Dec.	28th Bah. (1st Jan.)	8
15th Far. (17th Feb.)	1st March	11th Ard. (15th March)	
15th Khur. (19th April)	15th May	27th Thir (1st June)	
15th Shah. (21st July)	15th Aug.	26th Mehir (1st Sept.)	9
15th Aban (20th Sept.)	15th Oct.	15th Azur (20th Oct.)	
15th Bah. (19th Dec.)	5th Jan.	12th Isf. (15th Jan.)	
15th Shah. (21st July)	10th Aug.	14th Mehir (20th Aug.)	10
15th Aban (20th Sept.)	10th Oct.	15th Azur (20th Oct.)	
15th Isf. (18th Jan.) ..	10th Feb.	18th Far. (15th Feb.)	
15th Aban (23rd Sept.)	10th Oct.	..	11
15th Isf. (18th Jan.) ..	10th Feb.	18th Far. (20th Feb.)	
25th Shah. (1st Aug.)	..	..
20th Khur. (24th Apr.)	1st May	..	12
20th Khur. (24th Apr.)	1st May	..	
20th Khur. (24th Apr.)	1st May	..	
20th Khur. (24th Apr.)	1st May	..	13
20th Khur. (24th Apr.)	1st May	..	
20th Khur. (24th Apr.)	1st May	..	

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STATISTICS AND CENSUS, H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.—(Concl'd.)

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48.	Do Part I (only)	1340 F. (1931) (Urdu)	..	4	0	0	
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(r) 52.	Do	1330 F. (1921) (Urdu) do	4	0	0	
53.	Do	1340 F. (1931) (English) do	8	0	0	
54.	Do	1340 F. (1931) (Urdu) do	8	0	0	
55.	Do	1350 F. (1941) (English) do (Bilingual)	..				
		@ Re. 1 each district.	16	0	0	0	(U.C.)
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61.	Cattle Census Report, 1st issue	(English) 1329 F. (1920)	..	3	0	0	
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63.	Do	3rd issue (English) 1339 F. (1930)	..	2	0	0	
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